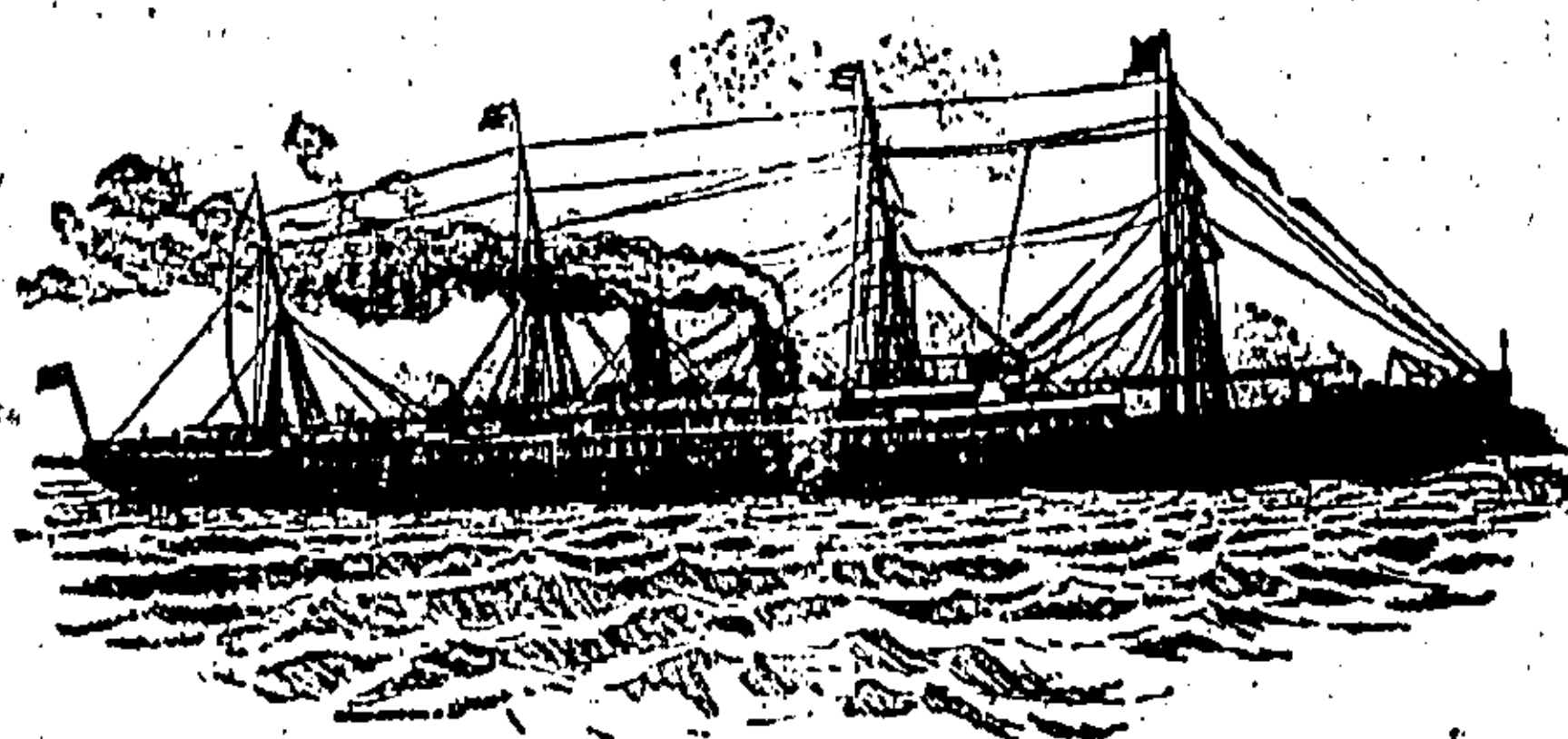


Mails.

U.S. MAIL LINES.



PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S.S. CO.,
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND EUROPE:

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

"DORIC"	4,784 Gross Tons..SATURDAY, 17th December, at Noon.
"MANCHURIA"	13,639 " ..FRIDAY, 23rd December, at 4 p.m.
"KORSA"	11,276 " ..FRIDAY, 6th January, 1905, at Noon.
"COPTIC"	4,352 " ..FRIDAY, 13th January, at Noon.
"SIBERIA"	11,284 " ..TUESDAY, 24th January, at Noon.
"MONGOLIA"	13,639 " ..FRIDAY, 3rd February, at Noon.
"OHINA"	5,060 " ..FRIDAY, 17th February, at Noon.

Record Trip Yokohama to San Francisco made by s.s. "KOREA," 11,276 tons, Oct. 18th-28th, 1902; 10 days, 15 hours.

THE O. & O. Steamship "DORIC" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at Noon, taking Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe. Passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of the Overland Rail Routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways, and from Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines.

Special rates (First-class only) to European Ports, are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Services, and European Civil Service Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the Service of the Governments of China and Japan.

TO UNITED STATES AND CANADIAN PORTS, Special rates (first class only) are granted and will apply only to Missionaries, Members of the Naval and Military Services, and to Consular and Diplomatic Officials of the Governments of China and Japan.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Companies' and connecting Steamers.

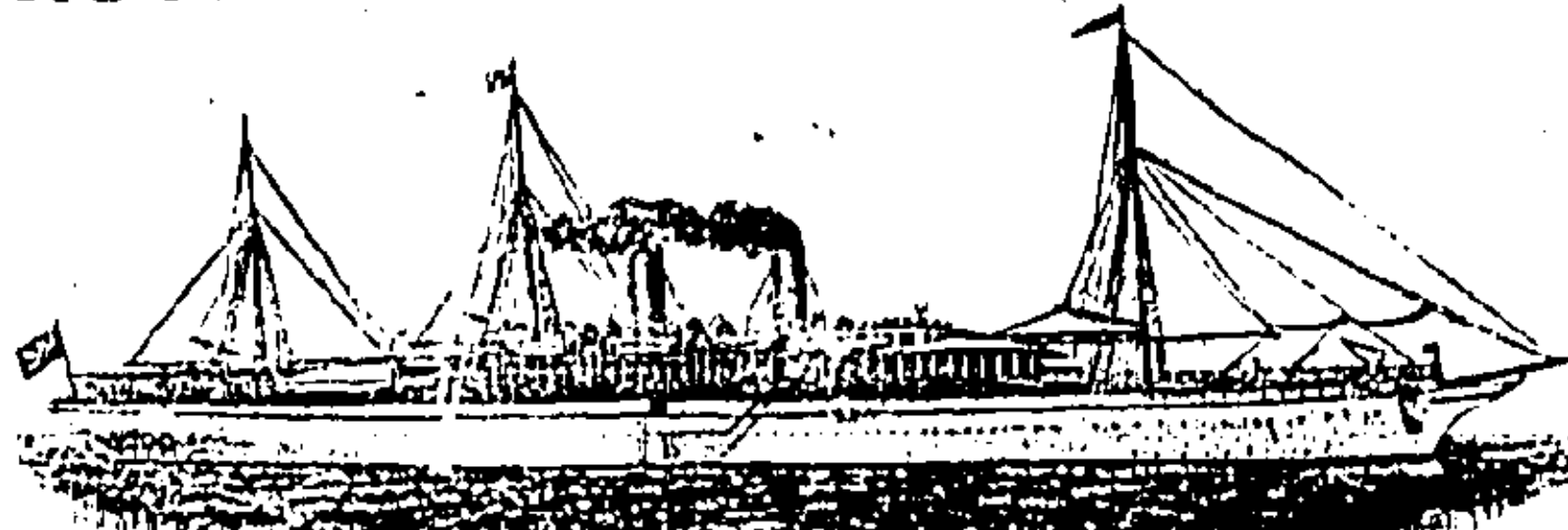
FEATURES OF THIS LINE.

The largest and steadiest and fastest passenger ships on the Pacific. Southern Route; passengers enjoy out-door throughout; deck bathing. The call at Honolulu, Oahu, the most fertile and beautiful island of the Pacific. The only line to San Francisco, the greatest port of the Pacific.

Sailings positively on schedule date. For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Companies, Queen's Building.

Hongkong, 10th December, 1904.

E. W. TILDEN, Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, via CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.
(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VICTORIA, B.C.)

SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.

SAVING 3 TO 7 DAYS ACROSS THE PACIFIC.

"EMPRESS" Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 10 Knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

R.M.S. "ATHENIAN"	4,440 " ..WEDNESDAY, 14th December.
"EMPEROR OF CHINA"	6,000 " ..WEDNESDAY, 11th January, 1905.
"TARTAR"	4,425 " ..WEDNESDAY, 25th January.
"EMPEROR OF INDIA"	6,000 " ..WEDNESDAY, 8th February.
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN"	6,000 " ..WEDNESDAY, 8th March.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class 1st St. Lawrence £60. Via New York £62. |

Hongkong to London, Intermediate £40. |

Steamers, and 1st Class Rail £42. |

THE magnificent Twin-screw "EMPRESS" Steamships pass through the famous

INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VAN-

COUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, and make connection with the PALATIAL OVERLAND

TRAINS FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval,

Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of Chinese

and Japanese Governments.

For further information, Maps, Guides, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage,

apply to

D. W. CRADDOCK, Acting General Agent,

9, Pedder's Street.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

Ostasiatischer Frachtdampfer Dienst.

(Taking Cargo at through Rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA and BALTIC PORTS; NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.	
GENECAMBA	HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG.	21st Dec.	Freight.
ARMENIA	(Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.)	1st January.	Freight.
Fort	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	10th January.	Freight.
C. FERD. LAEISZ	(Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.)	22nd January.	Freight.
von Hoff	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	27th January.	Freight.
AMBRIA	(Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.)	7th Feb.	Freight.
Porcellus	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	21st Feb.	Freight.
SITHONIA	(Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.)	7th March.	Freight and Passengers.
Hildebrandt	HAVRE and HAMBURG.		
ARCADIA	(Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.)		
Förck	HAVRE and HAMBURG.		
ANDALUSIA	(Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.)		
RHENANIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG.		
Behrens	(Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.)		

For further Particulars, apply to

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,

HONGKONG OFFICE,

No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 10th December, 1904

TSIN TING.

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUILAR STREET.

REASONABLE FEES.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1904

THE AMERICAN SYSTEM

OF

DENTISTRY.

M. H. CHAUN, D.D.S.,

37, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

[59]

Hongkong, 4th June, 1904

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND
WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM"	2,363 tons.....	Captain H. D. Jones.
" "POWAN"	2,338 "	" R. D. Thomas.
" "FATSHAN"	2,260 "	" W. A. Valentine.
" "HANKOW"	3,073 "	" C. V. Lloyd.
" "KINSHAN"	1,995 "	" J. J. Lossius.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8.30 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 9 P.M. and 10.30 P.M. (Saturday excepted).

Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8.30 A.M., 3 P.M. and 6 P.M. (Sunday excepted).

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River, Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HEUNGSHAN" 1,995 tons..... | Captain W. E. Clarke. |

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 2.30 P.M.

Departures on Sundays at 12.30 P.M.

Departures from Macao to Hongkong daily at 8.30 A.M.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN" 2,19 tons..... | Captain T. Hamlin. |

This steamer leaves Canton for Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8.30 A.M.; and leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 A.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K., C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM" 588 tons..... | Captain J. Willox. |

" "NANNING" 569 " | " C. Butchart. |

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8.30 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,

18, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road Central, opposite the Hongkong Hotel

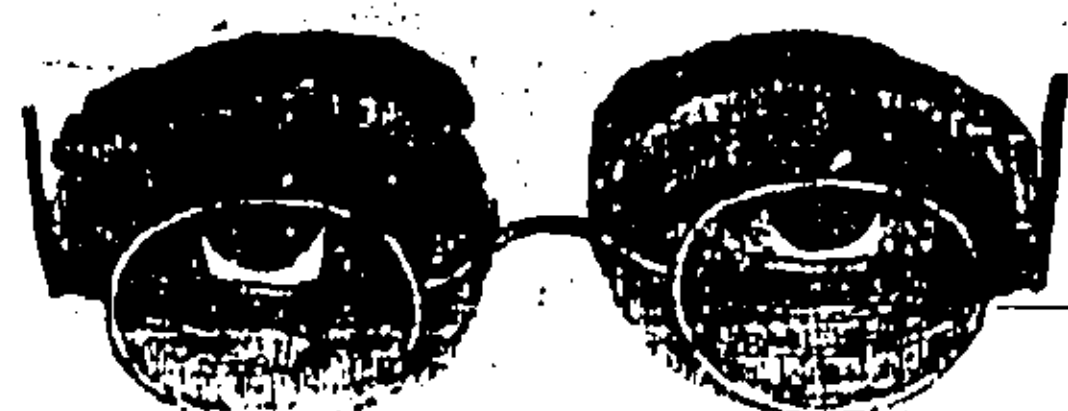
Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 29th November, 1904

[13]

Intimations.



IF YOU HAVE A HEADACHE, DON'T TAKE DRUGS UNTIL YOU HAVE HAD YOUR EYES

TESTED, FREE OF CHARGE, AT THE OFFICE OF

N. LAZARUS,

10, D'AGUILAR STREET, HONGKONG.

DEFECTIVE Vision and Eyestrain cause many Nerve Troubles, needing only proper

Glasses to Correct and Cure.

Prescription lenses ground on the premises. All work guaranteed.

Sun Glasses are restful and give the effect of coolness.

Prices from \$2.00.

A. S. TUXFORD, Manager.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1904

[674]

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,

COAL AND PROVISION MER-

CHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTOR

AND GENERAL COMMISSION

AGENTS.

16, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL,

HONGKONG,

SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

HARTMAN'S RAHTIEN'S GENUINE

COMPOSITION RED PAINT,

BRAND, HARTMAN'S GREY PAINT,

DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR

LAUNCHES,

&c., &c., &c.

Sole Agents for

PERGUSON'S SPECIAL GRAHAM

P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH

WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF

SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES

ALWAYS IN STOCK

AT

REASONABLE PRICES

Hongkong, 15th December, 1904.

'804

LEVY HERMANOS.

DIAMOND MERCHANTS, JEWEL

ERS AND WATCHMAKERS

FARMAN'S

KODAKS and FILMS.

Sole Agents for "OMEGA" WATCHES.

"OMEGA" is the best, "THREE YEARS"

guarantee given to every purchaser.

20, QUEEN'S ROAD,

Watson's Building.

501

THE HONGKONG
STUDIO,

HIGHER CLASS PHOTOGRAPHER,

41 & 43, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

TOP FLOOR.

PORTRAITS, GROUPS and ENLA-

GING and COPYING in all Sizes.

LARGE SELECTION OF VIEWS ALWAYS

ON HAND.

PRICE VERY MODERATE.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1903.

[1]

MEE CHEUNG,

PHOTOGRAPHER,

TOP FLOOR OF ICE HOUSE, IN

1st House, Road.

IS now in a position, in his New and Con-

modious Premises, to eclipse, as heretofore,

ALL PHOTOGRAPHIC ART PRACTICE

in the Colony or in any part of the Far East.

GROUPS and VIEWS

a speciality.

Hongkong, 12nd September, 1903

[784]

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside, 514 ft. Width of
entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft.
Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to
pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of
entrance, top 60.5 ft.; bottom 45.8
ft. Water on blocks, 28.5 ft. Time
to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work, and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Works, No. 508; General, No. 376.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. I. and A. B. C. (4th).

Yokohama, May 11th, 1903.

[595]

D. NOMA, TATTOOER

60, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

THE Public are informed that my Parlours are open from 9 A.M. all day. My 32 years' experience in TATTOOING is a guarantee of good work and prompt execution. My Colour, are absolutely fast and perfectly harmless, and produce a charming effect not attained by any other, as their composition is only known to me. H. K. H. The Duke of York, and H. I. H. The Emperor of Russia, both honoured me with their patronage; besides many others of High Rank. Prices Moderate and satisfaction guaranteed as attested by 3,700 Recommendations which I have received from all sources.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1904.

[1248]

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA are prepared, during suspension of their Trans-Pacific Service and until further notice,

to BOOK CARGO and ISSUE BILLS OF LADING to SEATTLE, WASH., VICTORIA, B.C., and PACIFIC COAST PORTS, also to OVER-

LAND POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES and CANADA in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY FROM SEAT-

TLE, as hitherto, by the Steamers of the NORTHERN PACIFIC S. S. Co., BOSTON STEAMSHIP and TOWBOAT Co., OCEAN S. S. Co. and CHINA MUTUAL S. N. Co.

For further Particulars, apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, First Floor, Chater Road.

A. S. MIHARA, Manager.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1904.

[643]

HOTEL DES INDES.

Nos. 2 & 3, STAMFORD ROAD, SINGAPORE.

THIS First Class newly opened Hotel has excellent accommodation for FAMILIES, TRAVELLERS and permanent BOARDERS.

CHARGES FROM 4-6 DOLLARS PER DAY

It is situated in the immediate vicinity of the commercial houses and Esplanade.

Spacious Refreshment, Dinner and Billiard Saloons.

E. C. VAN MARLE, Proprietor.

H. T. SARRE, Manager.

Singapore, 4th October, 1904.

[1108]

HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAM-
WAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intimation.

Wm. Powell, Ltd.

Business Hours—8.30 A.M. to 6 P.M.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,

Des Voeux Road.

XMAS, 1904.

TOYS!
TOYS!
TOYS!

OUR XMAS

BAZAAR

IS NOW OPEN.

Every conceivable kind

of

TOY

to be had at a

REASONABLE PRICE.

DOLLS!
DOLLS!
DOLLS!

Finest Assortment of

DOLLS

in the Far East.

GAMES!
GAMES!
GAMES!

Do not fail to bring the

Children to spend
half an hour in the
Bazaar

at

POWELL'S

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 9th December, 1904.

Auctions.

THE

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions
to Sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,ON
TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,
the 13th and 14th December, 1904, at 10 A.M.
each day, at
H.M. NAVAL YARD,
SUNDRY NAVAL VICTUALLING,
OBsolete AND CONDEMNED
STORES.Comprising—
BOAT'S ENGINE, ELECTRIC CABLE,
MACHINES, SHAPING, PLANING AND
DRILLING, LATHE, BRASS, COPPER,
IRON, PAPER, STUFF, CANVAS, FURNI-
TURE, PROVISIONS, IMPLEMENTS, &c.
Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS OF SALE—As customary.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Government Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 6th December, 1904. [1316]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions
to Sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
onTHURSDAY,
the 15th December, 1904, at 11 A.M., at their
Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road,
corner of Ice House Street,A QUANTITY OF
MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES,
Comprising—
CAMERAS, MICROSCOPES, TELE-
SCOPES, FIELD GLASSES, SEXTANTS,
MUSICAL, DRAWING AND DENTAL INS-
TRUMENTS, &c., &c., &c.;
ALSOAN ASSORTMENT OF
BOOTS AND SHOES.
Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS—As usual.HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 7th December, 1904. [1324]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE,
of
VALUABLE LEASEHOLD
PROPERTY,
situate at Yau-ma-tei, Kowloon,
in Six Lots,ON
FRIDAY,
the 16th day of December, 1904, at 3 P.M.,
at the premises,
Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.LOT 1.—All that piece of ground registered in
the Land Office as Section M of Kow-
loon Inland Lot No. 43 with the mes-
suage thereon known as No. 49 Temple
Street.LOT 2.—All that piece of ground registered in
the Land Office as Section N of Kow-
loon Inland Lot No. 43 with the mes-
suage thereon known as No. 53 Temple
Street.LOT 3.—All that portion of the piece of ground
registered in the Land Office as Section
N of Kowloon Inland Lot No. 105 with
the mesuage thereon known as No. 46
Temple Street.LOT 4.—All that portion of the piece of ground
registered in the Land Office as Section
B of Kowloon Inland Lot No. 105 with
the mesuage thereon known as No. 48
Temple Street.LOT 5.—All that portion of the piece of ground
registered in the Land Office as Section
C of Kowloon Inland Lot No. 105 with
the mesuage thereon known as No. 5
Kennedy Street.LOT 6.—All that portion of the piece of ground
registered in the Land Office as Section
C of Kowloon Inland Lot No. 105 with
the mesuage thereon known as No. 7
Kennedy Street.The above Properties are respectively held
from the Crown for the residues of the respec-
tive terms of 75 years.
For further particulars and conditions of
sale, apply to—
EWENS & HARSTON,
Solicitors for the Mortgagee,
or to Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1904. [1330]

For Sale.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY,
LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$5.00 per Cask
ex Factory.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net \$3.20 per Bag
ex Factory.SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 2nd September, 1904. [783]

FOR SALE.

INCANDESCENT

GASOLINE

LAMP'S

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
from the best makers.

INCANDESCENT

MANTLES.

CHIMNEYS,

GLOBES,

SHADES, &c.,
for
GASOLINE AND GAS
LAMP'S
at the most moderate
prices.Lamps fixed up for
Buyers free of charge.Napkins of the best
kind kept in stock.

TAKWONG CO.,

56, Lyndhurst Terrace,

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1904.

V. K. C. REGATTA.

Following are further details of yesterday's
racing received after we had gone to press last
evening—The Boys' Race saw half-a-dozen youngsters
from the Diocesan School venture, the crews
being distinguished as the "Powerful" and
"Terrible" respectively. The first-named with
H. E. Edwards, a promising stroke, won easily
by a length. A steam launch was literally
packed by the schoolmates of the contestants
who followed the race, and cheered with might
and main. Kornblume admirably captained by
H. A. Seth, accounted for the Chinese Cup,
after a strong up-hill fight with Rose. The
final race, the Interport Pair Oars, saw Can-
ton snatch their second victory. The Hong-
kong boat was the first away, and led by a
length for a time. They pulled, however, much
shorter than their rivals who covered the course
without apparently any exertion or anxiety,
getting the better of a stiff race by half a length.
Time 7 min. 50 secs.Boys' RACE.—(Open to all schools in the
Colony). Distance, half-mile. Each school
to be represented by one crew only. Age,
15 and under. Entrance free. To be rowed in
boats the property of the Victoria Recreation
Club.Terrible (Diocesan School)—L. Clement,
bow; H. Brandt, stroke; S. Jex, cox.
Powerful (Diocesan School)—J. Young,
bow; H. E. Edwards, stroke; T. Jex, cox.Powerful 1
Terrible 2CHINESE CUP.—Presented by the Chinese
community of Hongkong. For four-oars
(Juniors). Distance, one mile. Entrance, \$10.
To be rowed in boats the property of the
Victoria Recreation Club.Kornblume—J. Cruickshank, bow; F.
Loureiro, 2; C. J. Cooke, 3; H. A. Seth,
stroke; R. C. Wittell, cox.Rose—J. R. Chunnutt, bow; J. M. Rosa
Pereira, 2; U. C. Remedios, 3; W. G. Goggin,
stroke; E. Herbst, cox.Shamrock—H. M. Bain, bow; F. F. Eca da
Silva, 2; J. J. Watson, 3; G. B. Macdonald,
stroke; J. P. Jordan, cox.Kornblume 1
Rose 2INTERPORT PAIR-OARS.—Cups presented.
(Seniors). Distance, one mile. Entrance \$5.
To be rowed in boats the property of the
competing club or unit.Hongkong—J. Wittell, bow; W. O. Koehler,
stroke; Siebs, cox.
Canton Rowing Club—R. Leslie, bow; W.
Imhoof, W. Purnell, cox.Hongkong 1
Canton 2FOR CRUISING YACHTS—European rig.
(Owned by members of the Royal Hong-
kong Yacht Club). This is the first of a
series of 4 races for a cup presented by His
Excellency the Governor. Entrance Fee \$5.Mr. G. H. Potts' Halder ... 3 15 55
Mr. A. H. Ough's Brynhtide ... 3 30 45
Mr. Hazeland's La Cigale ... 3 31 55
Mr. R. H. King's Rita ... 3 38 42
Mr. Reynolds' Alexandra ... retired.FOR CRUISING YACHTS—Chinese rig.
(Owned by members of the Royal Hong-
kong Yacht Club). This is the first of a
series of 4 races for a prize presented by the
Hon. F. H. May, C.M.G., Commodore of the
Royal Hongkong Yacht Club. Entrance
Fee, \$5.Tamar Officers' Tovy ... 3 54 35
Mr. C. W. Ken's Australian ... 3 58 15
Mr. A. B. Rouse's Ship ... 4 1 0
Mr. J. Hastings' Dorothy ... 4 17 30FOR ALL OPEN BOATS.—Any rig (Chinese
owned boats excluded). Keels allowed.
Entrance fee, \$3. Handicap.B'ATS. H. M. S.
Tamar's cutter ... 3 4 30
Vengeance's cutter ... 3 4 48
Rudebark's ... 3 12 18
Rudegrin's II ... 3 16 15
Thetis' galley ... 3 16 45
Gig III ... 3 14 40
Rudegrin I ... 3 18 40
Gig II ... 3 18 50
Thetis' cutter ... 3 41 30

JAPANESE SPIES IN RUSSIA.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF TWO
NAVAL OFFICERS.A despatch from St. Petersburg to the
Manchurian Army Daily News says—
On September 19th in St. Petersburg, two
Japanese naval officers were arrested, charged
with espionage. Both had resided in this city
under the guise of modest shopmen in a tea
store. One of them, called Saratori, up to the
beginning of the war had served as mer-
chant's clerk in the warehouse of Messrs.
Vasiliev, Dementjev and Co. (Nevsky Pros-
pect) and being discharged immediately after
the villainous Japanese attack upon the
Russian fleet, he expressed a desire to
remain for ever in Russia and to embrace
Orthodoxy, under the pretence of his af-
fection for a Russian girl and his intention
to marry her. The change of his religion
and the marriage were as a matter of
fact carried out. Saratori received at the
baptismal font the name of Constantine, and
at the end of April was living with his wife in
a boarding-house in No. 15, Italian Road. A
short time after this they were joined by an-
other Japanese from Tokyo, called Toki
Mamatsu, a Buddhist, according to his passport,
who also pretended to be an ex-clerk thrown
out of his situation owing to the war. Saratori
and Mamatsu lived in one room, for which
they paid about 60 roubles; they lived in easy
circumstances and were well supplied with
money. From the beginning of the war a
watch on both was instituted and despite the
great prudence of Saratori and Mamatsu this
surveillance brought them to arrest. On a
sudden swoop being made, they were found in
their room along with several documents, which
proved their criminal intent and their real
status as Japanese naval officers.

THE RUSSIAN PEASANTRY.

A SORDID PICTURE.

(From the *Globe's* St. Petersburg
Correspondent.)An official report drawn up recently by a
district officer, engaged in the European
Government of Voronezh gives a truly heart-
rending account of the woe-begone existence
led by the moujiks in that large Government,
which, of the fifty Governments of European
Russia, stands thirteenth on the list as regards
density of population, with 109 persons to the
square mile. The medical officer's report
deals mainly with two large villages, which
are inhabited by about 1,200 Great Russians.
Although each of these villages has had its
school for twenty years, yet in one village the
men who can read amount to 33 per cent., and
the women only to 3 per cent., while in the
other these figures are 16 per cent. and 0 per
cent. respectively. In the wide-stretching,
treeless Steppe the moujiks live in huts made
of brick or wood; the floors of these huts are
of trodden clay, and a huge stove takes up
about one-fifth of the living room, with the
result that each inmate, on an average
has only from 27 to 50 cubic feet of air,
which is from six to three times less than
the quantity required by the laws of health.
In some huts the cubic space per head was
only 204 feet. Moreover, calves, sheep, pigs,
and hens are housed together with the people
in the living room, which witnesses even the
calving of the cow. Naturally enough, the in-
terior of these huts presents a sorry sight. The
walls are bare, and the furniture consists of
plank beds, stools, tables, and shelves, all roug-
ly put together, while the household utensils
are of paltry make. A few garments and out-
door tools complete the picture. The table
serves alike for taking meals and for all kinds
of household work; it is scarcely ever covered
by a cloth, for only very few families possess
one. The people sleep on the plank beds and
on the stove, and out of 158 huts only two
owned beds. Straw is used both for bedding
and for covering. Only 60 per cent. of all the
families possessed pillows, and in these cases
pillows were not used by all the family, while
only 06 per cent. of huts boast of being able
to use quilts or counterpanes. At nightfall
straw is laid down for the animals living with
their owners. Such breathing air as is possible
under these conditions is destroyed by the dust
given off by the straw and by the making of
heaps. When the hemp is towed there is raised
such a dust that objects cannot be made out
across the room, even on the brightest day.
The dust thus raised is so caustic that people
whose breathing organs are not perfectly sound
are obliged to leave the hut.The chief food of the moujiks is rye bread,
potatoes and millet. Meat, milk, cabbages,
and vegetables are eaten only in extremely
small quantities. Of fatty foods 55 per cent.
under the normal amount is consumed. The
poorer villagers consume 62.29 grammes of
vegetable albumen, 13.37 grammes of fatty
foods and 380 grammes of proteins. It is in-
conceivable how men can exist on a consump-
tion of 13.37 grammes of fatty matter, when the
smallest amount that ought to be eaten varies
between 40 grammes and 50 grammes. The
medical officer ascribes this "living hunger" to
the existing scarcity of land, for every three to
four persons the available supply of rye varies
from 125 lbs. to 10 lbs. and of millet from 108 lbs.
to 560 lbs., which is below the available in
other districts. Thus, even in times of good
harvest, adequate nourishment is out of the
question. Nevertheless, the owners and tillers
of the land have to make up the taxes, which,
with the arrears, amounted on an average to
£2 6s. 9d. per house. In indirect taxes the two
villages paid £79 on vodka, £5 6s. 3d. on to-
bacco, £10 12s. 6d. on petroleum, and £5 16s. 10d.
on tea and sugar, that is a yearly total of about
£103. The principal cause of the life in Russia
may be judged only too well from a com-
parison of the indirect tax paid on vodka, that
a brandy made from rye, and of the indirect
taxes paid on tea and sugar.The moujiks are compelled to occupy land,
on which there are arrears of debt, and also to
follow certain occupations. Thus, unless there
was this form of compulsory work, the country
surgeon is of opinion that the moujiks would
certainly die of hunger, and he holds out no
hopes of being able to "civilise" the moujiks
to any great degree, for he regards them as
being really very little removed from the stage
of civilization attained by savage races. In all
these circumstances it can be understood easily
that the rate of mortality is very high. The
average rate of mortality throughout the whole
of Russia in 1902 was 34.8 per 1,000 in the
villages in question the rate was 53.71 per 1,000.
The deaths occur chiefly among the children.
While in the whole of Russia the death rate
among children under one year of age was 271
per 1,000, it was 330 per 1,000 in these two
villages, and 546 children between one and
five years of age died in them. From these
figures it will be seen that the villages are des-
tined to vanish under such a high rate of
mortality.This is a picture of life in a Russian village
lying hidden from the outside world. But such
woe-begone spots are too numerous to be
counted throughout the vast Empire of the
Czar, and it is from them that the soldiers hail
who are falling on the battlefields of Manchuria
at the bidding of a rotten and selfish bureau-
cracy, which refuses to read the handwriting on
the wall.

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.
London—Bank T.T. ... 1/10 1/10
Do. demand ... 1/10 1/10
Do. 4 months' sight ... 1/10 1/10
France—Bank T.T. ... 2/30
America—Bank T.T. ... 2/30
Germany—Bank T.T. ... 1/94
India T.T. ... 1/42
Shanghai—Bank T.T. ... 1/42
Japan—Bank T.T. ... 1/42
Singapore—Bank T.T. ... 1/42
Java—Bank T.T. ... 1/424 months' sight L/C. ... 1/11 1/11
6 months' sight L/C. ... 1/11 1/11
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York ... 47
4 months' sight do. ... 47
30 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne ... 1/11 1/11
4 months' sight France ... 2/43
6 months' sight do. ... 2/45
4 months' sight Germany ... 1/50
Bar Silver ... 27 11/16
Bank of England rate ... 3 1/2

OPIMUM QUOTATIONS.

To-day's quotations are as follows—

Malwa New ... 1,080/1,110
Old ... 1,140/1,180
Older ... 1,200/1,240
Patna New ... 1,280/1,300
Patna Old ... 1,320/1,360
Perrine (Paper) ... 270/300

Intimations.

THE BRIGHT SIDE

of life. It is a feeling common to the majority
of us that we do not get quite the amount of
happiness we are entitled to. Among the count-
less things which tend to make us more or less
miserable ill health takes first place. Hannah
More said that sin was generally to be attri-
buted to biliousness. No doubt a crippled
liver with the resulting impure blood, in the
cause of more mental gloom than any other
single thing. And who can reckon up the
fearful aggregate of pain, loss, and fear
arising from the many ailments and diseases
which are familiar to mankind; like a vast
cloud it hangs over a multitude no one
can number. You can see these people every-
where. For them life can scarcely be said to
have any "bright side" at all. Hence the
eagerness with which they search for relief and
cure. Remedies like

WAMPOL'S PREPARATION

have not attained their high position in the
confidence of the people by bald assertions
and boasting advertisements. They are
obliged to win it by doing actually what is
claimed for them. This remedy deserves
its reputation is conceded. It is palatable as
honey and contains the nutritive and curative
properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined
with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphates
and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry.
Nothing has such a record of success in Scrofula,
Anemia, Throat and Lung Troubles, and
emaciating complaints and disorders, that tend
to undermine the foundations of strength and
vigour. Its use helps to show life's brighter
side. Dr. H. L. Reddy, B. A., M. D., L. R. C. S.,
Edinburgh.—L. R. C. P., London.—Physician,
Woman's Hospital—Professor University of
Bishops College, Canada, says: "I have much
pleasure in stating that I have used it in cases
of debility and have found it to be a very
valuable remedy as well as pleasant to take."
You can take it with the assurance of getting
well. It never disappoints. Sold by all
chemists.
781GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY,
LIMITED.NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-
ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING
of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Com-
pany will be held at the Company's Offices, St.
George's Building, Praya Central, Victoria,
Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of
December, 1904, at 11 A.M. when the subjoined
Resolutions which were passed at the Extra-
ordinary General Meeting of the Company held
on the 26th November, 1904, will be submitted
for confirmation as Special Resolutions:—1. That the Capital of the Company be
increased from \$1,000,000 (divided into
10,000 shares of \$10 each) to \$1,500,000
(divided into 15,000 shares of \$10 each) by
the creation of 5,000 new shares of \$10
each to be offered and if accepted to be
allotted to the persons constituting the
shareholders of the Company according to
the Company's Register of Shareholders on
the 28th day of February, 1905, at a premium
of \$5 for each and every single share of
such 5,000 new shares in the ratio and
proportion of one new share for every two
old shares in the Company held by the
respective Shareholders thereof; the amount
payable on each of such new shares
respectively (including the said
premium of \$10 per share) to be paid as to
one-half part thereof on the 31st day
of March, 1905, and as to the remainder
thereof (including the balance of the said
premium) on the 30th June, 1905.And that failing such allotment as
aforesaid the said new shares be disposed
of by the General Managers in accordance
with the Company's Articles of Association.
And that for the purpose of facilitating
the carrying into effect of the above Resolu-
tions the Transfer and other Books of the
Company be closed for the space of seven
days as on and from the 1st day of March,
1905.Dated this 5th day of December, 1904.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

THE

CHINA AND JAPAN TELEPHONE

AND

ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

ELECTRIC BELL INSTALLATIONS,

FITTED AND MAINTAINED.

ELECTRIC SUPPLIES;

BATTERIES,

ELECTRIC BELLS,

SWITCHES,

TELEPHONES,

INSULATORS,

WIRE.

SEND FOR PRICE LISTS

AND

ESTIMATES.

ADDRESS—1, ICE HOUSE ROAD.

Hongkong, 22nd November, 1904. [61]

Intimations.

CHRISTMAS.

WHAT BETTER GIFT

SINGER SEWING MACHINE.

CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS.

Showrooms—1, Wyndham Street,
Hongkong, 9th December, 1904. [1321]

B. A. Z. A. R.

IN AID OF THE

POOR CHINESE ORPHANS

OF THE

ASILE DE LA SAINTE ENFANCE.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY MAJOR
SIR MATTHEW NATHAN, K.C.M.G.THE French Sisters have the honour to
announce that their Annual Bazaar will
be held at the CITY HALL, on WEDNESDAY,
the 14th instant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.
They request your presence in order to in-
spect the different NEEDLE AND FANCY WORKS
made by their Poor Orphans.
Asile de la Sainte Enfance,
Hongkong, 9th December, 1904. [1325]

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LIMITED.

PRIME FRESH BEEF.

(OWN FEEDING.)

ON the 13th instant, we will kill a few Stall
Fed Animals in prime condition.
Orders (FROM OUR CUSTOMERS ONLY) must
be sent in at the very latest by 5 P.M. on MON-
DAY, the 12th instant.
The Beef will be ready for delivery to
MESSRS. BAKER & CO. at 6.30 A.M. and 1 P.M. on the
15th instant.

PRICE LIST.

Sirloin Roast ... 30 cents per lb.
Prime Rib Roast ... 30 " "
Rump Steak ... 25 " "
Porterhouse Steak ... 25 " "
Round Steak ... 18 " "
Boiling Beef ... 12 " "
Soup Bone ... 10 " "
Suet ... 20 " "Note—To prevent disappointment, we
would advise Customers to include a substitute
order in case they are too late for the goods
originally ordered.
Hongkong, 7th December, 1904. [1321]

STOCKBROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

DECEMBER SETTLEMENT.

THIS Month's Settlements will commence
on THURSDAY, the 29th instant.
By Order of the Committee,
E. S. JOSEPH,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1904. [1327]

NOTICE.

BOO CHEONG, of No. 20, Pottinger
Street, has always on hand
FIRST-CLASS WRITING AND PRINTING
PAPERS, AND STATIONERY
of every variety.
Hongkong, 24th November, 1904. [1320]THE WINE GROWERS
SUPPLY CO.BARRETTO & Co.,
General Agents, Hongkong.

PORT WINE.

Direct shipment from the
COMPANHIA AGRICOLA E COMMERCIAL DOS
VINHOS DO PORTO,
(Successors to DONNA ANTONIA A. FERREIRA).Monopoly for China of
THE WINE GROWERS SUPPLY CO.Per Case of
1 Dozen.Dry No. 1 Selected Old Port \$30.00
Quinta do Porto " " 35.00
Dry No. 2 " " 30.00
Quinta da Grapes " " 25.00
Tawny, 1887, Vintage

Hongkong, 10th December, 1904. 1266-i

on the eastern coasts of China, where light variable winds will predominate. In the China Sea a moderate NE. monsoon will be continued,

The Imperial German Mail s.s. *Prinzess Alice* which left here on 9th ult. noon, arrived at 6:00 a on Friday, at 10 a m.

THE Wine Growers Supply Association have adopted a very effective method of bringing their wines, beers and spirits to the notice of the public. A book of cheques for Christmas, New Year, birthdays and other days, has reached us from Messrs. Barretto & Co, the local agents, and should ensure a large number of orders for the coming festive season, being turned in at Bank Buildings.

Shortly before twelve o'clock last night fire as discovered in the hold of the s.s. *Indravalli*, which is now lying at the Hongkong and Whampoa Docks at Kowloon, undergoing alterations to fit her for the South African coolie migration run. The origin of the outbreak has as yet not been discovered, nor the extent of the damage done, though that is not thought to be much, as she had practically nothing in her but the woodwork then being fitted up. The Fire Brigade, with Inspector Macdonald in charge, was soon on the spot, and volumes of smoke were seen issuing from the hatchway, and on this the hose was brought to play, until some feet of water were pumped into the vessel, and the fire was put under shortly afterwards. The Captain, Police Sergeant, and Council had had fall into the tween-deck, and the fire had burnt so fast that it was necessary to hurry to necessitate his removal to the Government Civil Hospital, where, however, he is recovering favourably.

MAILS DUE.
 French (*Dumet*) 11th inst.
 American (*Doric*) 12th inst.
 Indian (*Arraton Aggar*) 13th inst.
 American (*Manchuria*) 18th inst.
 Canadian (*Empress of China*) 19th inst.
 Australian (*Talyan*) 28th inst.

TELEGRAMS.

(Ruler's.)

A Third Russian Squadron for the Far East.

LONDON, 8th December.
The *Mail* St. Petersburg states the Tsar decreed yesterday that a third squadron, not the Black Sea squadron, shall be despatched to the Far East.

The Anglo-French Convention.

M. Delcassé, in a debate on the Anglo-French Convention, said that its opponents had concentrated their criticism on Newfoundland, yet all that France had abandoned was a valueless fish-curing right, and in exchange had received important compensations elsewhere. The Convention was the result of a foreign policy based on a definite plan, and followed perseveringly for six years, by which Spain and Italy were conciliated, and Great Britain no longer saw in France anything but a tried worker, whom it was difficult to replace in the field of peace and concord.

The Franco-Siam Convention.

The French Senate has approved of the Franco-Siam Convention without a division. M. Delcassé declared that the Convention secured French preponderance in the Mekong basin without moving a soldier or expending a centime.

DEATH OF THE TSAR'S CHIEF SPY.

EXTRAORDINARY CAREER OF AN UNSCRUPULOUS ADVENTURER.

Emma Bellomo, the Tsar's most daring spy, has been murdered. The story of her career reads like a novel.

She was born (says a writer in the *Liverpool Daily Post*) the daughter of a poor peasant. At the age of fourteen she was employed as a household drudge in a bourgeois family at Nice. Endowed with a personal beauty precocious as the development of her mental powers, she began to realise that both might be used in such a world as this for the attainment of rank and power. She was grossly ignorant, and the first step upward was the improvement of her education. She waited for two years, and then saw her first chance and took it. Battista Pisani fell in love with her, and asked her to be married to him. He was only a "practician," a mason; but he was a man somewhat superior to his environment in scholarship, and Emma saw in him her opportunity. She married him, and when he had taught her all he knew she became very exacting. To provide her with what she wanted he turned corner, and eventually had to leave the country to escape the police.

Madame Pisani then went to Nice, where she met the Count della Torre, who at once fell a victim to her beauty and charm of manner. She ensured him, attached him to her devoted service, and did with him whatsoever she listed. So from that time she became known to the world as the "grande dame," the Countess della Torre. When the Count died he left her the whole of his immense fortune, and society threw open wide its doors to her.

Fate led her to place her talents at the disposal of the Tsar, and to the Russian Courts she became indispensable. If a document had to be secured, she secured it. Murder she counted a legitimate factor in the game. She would lure on her victim by soft glance and tender smile, with a small phial of deadly poison hidden in her left glove.

The coup which first established her in the complete confidence of the Tsar happened early in her career. The Russian Secret Police had received intelligence of a plot which was being hatched conjointly in Rome and Paris. Reports conflicted in detail, but all concurred in pointing at a trusted member of the household high in the confidence of the Tsar, and with constant access to his person. The work of detecting the plot was given to the Countess, who went to Rome and ingratiated herself with the Nihilists. She was successful, and on return got an audience with the Tsar, who refused to believe what she told him. The accused was one of the most trusted of his personal friends. "Then," said the Countess, "I shall prove to your Majesty that what I say is true. In half an hour I must have permission to see you again."

She at once hastened to the officer in question, and delivered into his care the package of papers, with the injunction not to allow them to quit his person. "Keep them with you," she said. "On your noble person they are safe. In my hiding place they may be found." Returning, she found the Tsar nervously expecting her in his apartments, and at once said, "I beg that your Majesty will at once summon this gentleman to your presence, and that you observe closely the count's deportment and features when he sees me at your side." When a few minutes later the officer entered and saw the countess he was struck with terror and amazement.

"It is as I informed your Majesty," observed the countess, calmly. "If you will search him you will find the proof." The proof was found in one of his riding-boots. The Tsar's command was "Exile to Siberia for life," but the countess never knew what really became of him. She always believed that he was murdered in his cell that night.

From that day the Countess della Torre was established in the confidence of the Autocrat of all the Russias; but one ghost haunted her—her husband. She had been in constant communication all along with Pisani, who was in America. He returned a few weeks ago unbidden, and sought her out. When he left her, she was found murdered. Now he awaits his trial.

TURF TOPICS.

With the advent of the racing season I am called upon to again make my bow to your readers, and in so doing express a hope that the forthcoming meeting will be as successful and enjoyable as its many predecessors. There are still some two months to elapse before the actual races are due, but the time should be pleasantly passed by early risers who know the many benefits to be derived from a walk to the rails ere the dew is off the grass. My budget of news for this morning is somewhat short, but it includes at least one important item—the running off of the tie between *Desert King* and *Little Momo*—which, of course, overshadows everything else for importance. But of this more anon. The gathering at the course today augurs well for the success of the many other preliminary meets before the race. The spirit imparted into the sport by the active participation of our Governor is bound to popularise racing in Hongkong to an extent not hitherto known, and with such a keen sportsman as the Hon. W. J. Gresson at the head of the Ewo stable, we should see the revival of enthusiasm on the local turf by the representatives of the familiar "blue and silver."

The morning opened bright, and drew quite a large gathering of sports to the Course, while the number of ladies present was well up to the average for so early in the season. The griffins went for a few spins, and the best times made were as follows:—

H. E. the Governor's sub— $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, 1.48Dr. Jordan's sub— $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, 1.11Mr. A. V. Apper's sub— $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, 2.30

Mr. H. P. White's sub went round for 14 miles; apparently he is a long distance pony.

At half-past seven the tie between *Desert King* and *Little Momo* was run off, the former being piloted by the Hon. W. J. Gresson and the latter by its owner, Mr. G. K. Hall Bruton. *Desert King*, however, won by two lengths in 2ms. 25 $\frac{3}{5}$ secs., and thus decided the record of three dead heats in the annals of China racing.

EARLY BIRD.

This morning, as usual on Saturdays, quite a crowd of sporting folk put in an appearance at the rails. The long expected match between *Desert King* and *Little Momo* was somewhat of a fiasco. The little skewball went down to the post in a very scratchy manner, and never at any part of the journey seemed to be able to extend himself. *Desert King* won with the greatest of ease by about a length and a half, and was not at all distressed when he came back to weigh in. Mr. G. K. H. Bruton, the owner of *Little Momo*, elected to ride himself, so the ponies were both carrying level weights, viz. 11-5. The time was very slow—2.25, but no doubt the *King* could have done better as Mr. Gresson was hanking his head off the first three quarters of a mile in an endeavour to hold him behind *Little Momo*.

Some of the sub-griffins showed really fine form, despite the fact that the grass course was a little holding in parts.

Gresson's spotted boy up, Johnstone's gray, owner up, and Cruickshank's black, Gresson's sub, were sent a mile, which they rattled off in the fair time of 2.31, last quarter 33. *Crucifix* having such a big pull in the weights, managed to hold his end up in the run in, and the other two finished together.

H.E. the Governor's little blue dun, Johnstone up, was also sent along for a nice working gallop. He negotiated three quarters of a mile in 1.48, last quarter 33, and finished full of running. This pony has improved wonderfully of late, and his trainer is adopting the good old policy of "Slow and Sure."

Apper's big dun, with Gegg up, rattled off a very even mile in 2.30, last quarter 35. This pony has a beautiful stride, but is a terrible slug, which after all in the China pony is not a bad defect, provided he is game and answers to the whip and spur.

Mr. Dorabjee's while is credited with having done the fastest mile of the morning, viz. 2.21. I personally took his last three quarters, 1.47, and last quarter 33. Students of form must keep an eye on this pony in connection with long distance events, as he has that low, long stride which is so very deceiving.

Mr. Mody's crack, with Alderton up, was sent half a mile, but did not take the eye at all; he appeared to be moving short, and looked shifty. It seems after all that perhaps his little mean eye will tell its own tale when it comes to racing.

Mr. Forrest's pony pleases me more and more every time I see him move; he spun off half a mile in 1.6, last quarter 31, finishing with his head in chest and his ears pricked. Should he be able to stay, this animal is undoubtedly good enough to make a Derby runner, and with good griffins so scarce should have a fair chance.

I believe it has never been known for a sub-griffin to win a Derby, although there have been subs good enough to do so. *Straight-forward* might have done so, as also *Sinbad*, and others.

News from Shanghai is not very promising, with regard to griffins, men down from that port stating that though some hundreds of ponies have arrived and been tried only a very few have been found to be able to stay up to a mile. In fact, it is stated that the best mile done so far by griffins in the Northern settlement has been 2.24. This is not exactly winning time. Last year nearly all the races were won by the ponies that arrived first. Condition, whether in man or beast, is bound to tell, and probably this season will again relate the same tale. Mr. Gresson has just landed four Derby griffins, not a bad looking lot, but this year the old pony racing, to which I will refer later on, should prove the most sporting as a lot of money has been expended on crack animals.

LARRY LYNX.

THE s.s. *Lohian* left Chinawantao on the 8th inst. for Durban, via Singapore, having 2,050 coolies on board for the South African mines.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

FRENCH TERMS OF NEUTRALITY.

The future rendezvous of the Baltic Fleet now on the way through the Red Sea and also round the Cape is being discussed in Tokio. It is generally believed the squadrons will meet near Madagascar and at Saigon, an opinion that appears to be based on the opinion that in declaring her neutrality in the present war France did not follow (and indeed never has followed) the example of Great Britain and the United States by limiting the stoppage at French ports of warships of the belligerents to twenty-four hours, except in the case of a warship in charge of a captured vessel. It is believed, therefore, that the French Government may allow warships to remain at French ports longer than twenty-four hours. A Tokio dispatch says the French terms of neutrality distinctly provide that neither of the belligerents will be allowed to make a French port their base of operations. Moreover, says the dispatch, a similar understanding was distinctly arrived at in communications between the Japanese and French Governments in regards to the question of neutrality. Much depends upon the interpretation of the term "base of operations." Such a term applied to a fleet *en route* may have little meaning at all, and the French may raise no objection to the Russians stopping in their ports—waiting for other vessels—for several days at a stretch. Naturally, the rendezvous of the fleet is regarded with great interest in Japan, as indicating to some extent its future movements.—*Ex.*

THE 203 METRE HILL.

So much has been heard of late regarding the importance of the captured position at 203 Metre Hill that a few particulars concerning it will be of interest. The following references to it are made by a *Mainichi* correspondent:—

The 203 Metre Hill and Signal Hill are the two gates through which the Japanese can enter Port Arthur. When they are captured by the Japanese, the port will be at their mercy. The 203 Metre Hill is situated to the north-west of the City. From its summit the troops can command either the back or the flank of Tsushan, Antsushan, and Tayankao. Nama-koyama, Hachimakiyama, the 174 Metre Hill, and 121 Metre Hill are just below it. The hill directly commands the old city, the new city, and all the shipping refuges in the western and eastern harbours. It will be easy for the Japanese to fire from this hill upon the back slopes of Tsushan and Antsushan, and upon Pigeon Bay, and when once Pigeon Bay is commanded by Japanese artillery it will no longer be possible for provisions to be conveyed to the Russians. The 203 Metre Hill is not in the main line of batteries, but the Japanese had to occupy it as soon as possible in order to be able to destroy the Russian fleet in the harbour. It is believed that the Russian warships are now at the mercy of the Japanese, and that Admiral Togo's vessels will very shortly be able to direct their entire attention to the welcoming of the Baltic Squadron.

THE NURSE AS HEROINE.

Of special interest at this time is the history of Mme. Diskounine, known as a Russian "Florence Nightingale." At the time of the Crimean war she was head of the Russian order of sisters of mercy, and attended operations at the field hospitals regardless of danger. She and her sisters also had the courage to discard their uniform and don sheepskin coats and long boots and go out in the snow and render first aid, and help bring in the wounded. This order of nurses, which was founded by the Grand Duchess Helena Pavlovna in 1854, has many members now at the front, and keeps its jubilee in October. Then we must not forget that most modest and most heroic of women, Mary Kingsley, who laid down her life at Cape Town whilst nursing the Boers of typhoid. The niece of Charles Kingsley, she was a writer and traveller, and ever in her wanderings she ministered to the sick. Witness some of the stories told in her delightful "Travels in West Africa." At the time of the Boer War she shipped quietly away to Cape Colony to do whatsoever her hand should find to do for those who were ill. Most of her friends never knew she had left England till they heard of her death. She took the most unpopular work and the hardest work. Not hers to rush to the front with the soldiers and the doctors and the clamour and excitement. She nursed the Boers on the typhoid hospital ship till she herself took the disease and died. And there were so many others we could have better spared!

Another heroine of our own times is described in a French volume just issued called "En Haut!" The countess the Saint Martial was left a widow in 1885, and she put aside her position and wealth and joined the Order of St. Vincent de Paul. She nursed and organised and toiled for them in France and Italy till, after a brief eleven years, she died worn out. Her published letters prove her to have been not only a good nurse and a clever woman, but also a good Catholic. Then there is Sister Trina, head of the Protestant deaconesses at Reibon, near Basle, whose labours and influence were described in a paper written by Agnes Jones. The principal sphere of work of the deaconesses is a hospital, so unpopular at the time Sister Trina took charge of it that the patients had to be bribed to enter it. Miss Jones described Sister Trina as "a simple and humble-minded Christian, with gentle, winning, and affectionate manner, and elsewhere she mentions her 'beautiful humility.' And yet the deaconesses under her not only nursed the hospital but had charge of a deaf institute, a children's hospital in Basle, did private and district work in Basle, and worked in Basle gaol. And these sisters were chiefly of the peasant class. If we have not mentioned Agnes Jones herself, or Sister Dora, or other of our great English heroines, it is because full memoirs of their lives have been published, and ought to be in all nursing libraries and familiar to all nurses.—*Hospital.*

FIRE AT YAU-MAT.

At about two o'clock this afternoon a report was turned in that a fire had broken out below the Russian internment camp at King's Park, Kowloon. The Fire Brigade, under Mr. E. R. Hallifax and Chief Inspector Baker, immediately repaired to the scene of the outbreak. It appeared that the fire originated in some matches, and spread to the boiler works of Pong See Sing, which was reduced to ashes, the loss being estimated at \$800,000 while the property was uninsured. An unfortunate monkey perished in the flames, but there were no other casualties. The cause of the outbreak could not be ascertained.

CANTON NOTES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Canton, 7th December.

A DISREPUTABLE HOUSE.
A few days ago the Tartar General was notified that a foreigner was fitting up a house for disreputable purposes. The Nam Hoi Magistrate was asked to investigate. Sure enough a house was found in the Tartar portion of the city, part of which was already used for a brothel. The Nam Hoi made short work of it and carried away the ten or more young girls found in the house, and confiscated the property. An investigation will follow, and if the landlord can prove he knew nothing of the purpose for which the house was to be used, he will get his property back upon payment of a fine. The foreigner, whoever he may be, has made himself scarce.

THE BUDDHIST MISSION.

Several months ago several Buddhist missionaries arrived from Japan to open a mission in this province. They sought recognition from the Viceroy and a proclamation was issued granting them the same privilege as missionaries of other religions. These Japan missionaries find ready acceptance with the people. In fact, everything Japanese is at a premium just now. Japan is often spoken of as the strongest nation in the world. The missionaries are working very quietly and getting a good many followers. They have one hall on Fa-Ti and hold regular meetings. Sunday, for some reason, is the regular meeting day. Other meetings are held, but the general meeting is held on Sunday. This week a second hall has been opened. It is just outside the East gate of the City. The extreme politeness of the Japanese and their familiarity with the Chinese written language give them a decided advantage with the Chinese. The halls are in imitation of the Mission Chapels, and they have their ten commandments and have added ten prohibitions. The 1st commandment is "Love your country." Then follow "Honour to parents; obedience to teachers; love of brethren; obedience to the laws of the order; etc." Among the things prohibited are: gambling, licentiousness, helping in law suits. One other is worthy of note. There must be no quarrelling with other sects. Both the commandments and the prohibition are very good, though opinions might differ as to the order of merit. However, the Chinese will be made better by becoming good converts of the Japanese Buddhist missionaries.

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S INTELLIGENCE.

The quotations announced up to this hour are:—
China and Manilas ... \$ 23 b.
Hongkong Docks ... 2.6 b.
Indo-Chinas ... 129 b.
Ewos ... Tls. 2.3 b.
Douglases ... 131 b.
Hongkong Cottons ... 13 b.
No business led owing to holders entertaining ideas of higher rates. For Docks the demand is from strong buyers. Cash Indos are scarce, and the demand is likely to become accentuated on the approach of the settlement. This stock has inquiries forward at \$137 for June; no sales.

The following shares are offering:—
China Borneos ... at \$133
Shell Transport ... 256

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Benjamin, Kelly & Potts in their report of yesterday's date state:—
During the past week, the market has been somewhat depressed, owing to the December settlement, but a better tone prevails at the close.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks continue on the rise and are in request at \$75. The London quotation is \$70.50. Nationals are obtainable at \$39.

Marine Insurances.—Unions have further advanced and can be placed at \$700. China Traders have been booked and more shares are required for at \$58 ex the dividend of \$4 paid yesterday. Cantons are without business and may be procured at \$250. North Chinas have changed hands at \$15.98.

Fire Insurances.—No transaction has taken place and there is no alteration in the rate of either stock.

Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats are quiet at \$29. Indo-Chinas are in demand at \$128. In Shanghai, business has been done at \$1.91 and \$1.92. China and Manilas are weak at \$14. Douglas Steamships can be procured at \$34. There are sellers of Star Ferries (old issue) at \$40, and the new shares are on offer at \$30. Shell Transports have improved with sales and further buyers at 24.

Refineries.—China Sugars have not maintained their position and shares have been parted with at \$32, the market closing with sellers at \$33. Luozos have experienced a sharp rise and close in demand at \$21.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands remain unaltered at \$148. Shanghai Lands have improved to \$118, but at this price shares are offering. Kowloon Lands have been sold at \$384 and West Points are still in the market at \$60. Hongkong Hotels continue firm and are asked for at \$141. Astor House Hotels (Shanghai) have changed hands and further shares are wanted at \$27. Humphreys' Estate have been parted with at \$124.

Cotton Mills.—Hongkong Cottons have further advanced and are in request at \$124. Quotations for Shanghai Mills are:—Ewos Tls. 2.5 buyers; Internationals Tls. 2.14 buyers; Laocung-Mows Tls. 3.24 sellers; and Soychees Tls. 1.50 nominal.

Cigar Companies.—Sumatras have again been dealt in at \$15.54.

Miscellaneous.—Green Island Cements have changed hands at \$314 and are now obtainable at \$31. A. S. Watsons are quoted at \$124, and Watkins are offering at \$4 after sales at the rate. China Borneos are still wanted at \$13. Tramways have sellers at the reduced rate of \$290. Langkats have further declined to Tls. 2.87 at which rate business has been done.

Shanghai advices, of 3rd inst., states:—Business done:—Indo-Chinas at Tls. 94/944 for March. Farnham Boyds at Tls. 177/178/177/178 for December. Tls. 179/178 for January, and Tls. 183/182 for March. Manichappis at Tls. 290 for December and Tls. 302/303/304 for March. Astors at \$38.

Business reported direct:—Farnham, Boyds at Tls. 175 cash, Tls. 176 for December, Tls. 183 for March. Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf shares at Tls. 1324. "New" Manichappis at Tls. 290 for December and afterwards for cash at same rate. March Tls. 305.

To-day's Advertisements.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 19th day of December, 1904, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Causeway Bay in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	LOCALITY.	Boundary Measurements.				Contents in Square Feet.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
		N.	S.	E.	W.			
1	Causeway Bay.	258	162	126	126	37,060	362	11,118

Hongkong, 10th December, 1904. [1318]

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 19th day of December, 1904, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Yau-mat in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	LOCALITY.	Boundary Measurements.				Contents in Square Feet.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
		N.	S.	E.	W.			
1	Yau-mat.	490	474	600	350	145,550	1,834	65,318

Hongkong, 10th December, 1904. [1329]

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

AND ROYAL MENAGERIE.

OF PERFORMING WILD ANIMALS.

LOCATION: CAUSEWAY BAY, NEAR POLO GROUND.

TO-NIGHT: LAST NIGHT! TO-NIGHT: LAST NIGHT!

A Handsome Bicycle will be given away amongst the audience. Every Purchaser of a Ticket from \$1 upwards will be entitled to a chance.

Coupon given nightly. Winning Coupon must be in Circus to-night.

N.B.—The Electric Tramway Co. will run Special Cars before and after the Performances. Booking Office for Box Seats and Dress Circle at the ROBINSON PIANO CO.

MADAME HARMSTON-LOVE, Proprietress. ROBERT LOVE, Manager. HONGKONG, 10th December, 1904. [1307]

SPECIAL EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, December 11th, 1904.

THE Splendid Steamer

"YING KING," 1,088 tons, Captain E. J. Page, will run an Special Excursion to Macao TO-MORROW, (SUNDAY), December 11th, Leaving Hongkong at 3.30 A.M., Returning from Macao 10 P.M.

FARES: Saloon Single Journey, \$2, with Cabin \$3. Return 3. Second Class 50 cents each way. Meals can be obtained on Board at 5¢ each. Wines and Spirits of the very best brands only supplied.

YUK ON S. S. Co., Ltd., 216, Wing Lok Street, Hongkong, 10th December, 1904. [1398]

To-day's Advertisements.

HONGKONG AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.

THEATRE ROYAL.

POSITIVELY THE LAST PERFORMANCE.

THE COMEDY-OPERA "DOROTHY"

Will be Produced TO-NIGHT.

(SATURDAY), 10th December, 1904.

Doors Open at 8.30 P.M. Curtain Rises at 9 P.M.

The Booking Office (at The Robinson Piano Co.) Late Trams quarter-of-an-hour after fall of Curtain.

Refreshment Bar in the "Stockbroker's Room," near the Dress Circle, for the convenience of Seat-holders in the Dress Circle and Stalls.

The Fit Refreshment Bar is near the Pit Entrance. Refreshments supplied by the Hongkong Hotel.

Stalls and Dress Circle, ... \$3
Pit Stalls, ... 2
Pit ... 1
Sailors and Soldiers in uniform half-price to Pit Stalls and Pit.

A. CHAPMAN, Business Manager. Hongkong, 10th December, 1904. [1299]

FOR

ONE VERTICAL ENGINE with Fly Wheel and Governor, one cylinder 94 inches diameter by 8 inch stroke.

One VERTICAL ENGINE with Fly Wheel and Governor, one cylinder 124 inches diameter by 18 inch stroke.

One VERTICAL ENGINE with Fly Wheel and Governor, two cylinders 94 inches diameter by 12 inch stroke.

One HORIZONTAL ENGINE with Fly Wheel and Governor, one cylinder 114 inches diameter by 36 inch stroke.

One HORIZONTAL ENGINE with Fly Wheel and Governor, one cylinder 16 inches diameter by 30 inch stroke.

The above can be inspected, and all particulars obtained, upon application to the Manager, Kowloon Docks.

W. B. DIXON, Chief Manager. Hongkong, 10th December, 1904. [1330]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamer

"PALAWAN,"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—From London, &c., ex S.S. *Egypt*.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 2 P.M., TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 16th instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be admitted.

No Claims will be recognised after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent. Hongkong, 10th December, 1904. [1331]

Intimation.



THE POPULAR SCOTCH

Shipping—Steamers.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAV. CO., LD.

JOINT SERVICES.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA
AND SUMATRA PORTS.FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.

OUTWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	DUE
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	"HECTOR"	12th December.
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	"SOBRALENSE"	17th December.
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	"HYSON"	20th December.
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	"PELEUS"	27th December.
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	"PRIAM"	4th January.
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	"WRAYCASTLE"	5th January.

S.S. "HECTOR" left Singapore at daylight on the 6th inst., and may be expected to arrive here at daylight on the 12th.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL

AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP "DIOMED" 20th December.

* GENOA, M'LES, HAVRE & L'POOL "NINGCHOW" 22nd December.

AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP "MOYUNE" 3rd January, 1905.

* GENOA, M'LES, HAVRE & L'POOL "HYSON" 17th January, "

AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP "HECTOR" 20th January, "

* GENOA, M'LES, HAVRE & L'POOL "PRIAM" 31st January, "

* Taking Cargo for Liverpool at London Rates.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

FOR STEAMER TO SAIL

VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and
all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, via
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA

"PELEUS" 28th December.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 8th December, 1904.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"CHANGSHA" * *	12th December.
SHANGHAI AND CHINKIANG	"YOOHONG"	12th "
SHANGHAI	"KIUKIANG"	13th "
MANILA	"YUNNAN"	13th "
AMOI, MANILA, CEBU AND ILOILO	"TRAN"	13th "
SHANGHAI	"KAIYANG"	13th "
SHANGHAI	"WHAMPOA"	14th "

* The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

‡ Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Australian Ports.

N.B.—REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS. (SEE SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT.)

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 10th December, 1904.

Hongkong-Manila.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers
between Hongkong and Manila—Saloon amidships—Electric
Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of
Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
RUBI	2540	R. W. Almond	MANILA	SATURDAY, 17th Dec., at 10 A.M.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	"	SATURDAY, 24th Dec., at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 10th December, 1904.

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.FOR NEW YORK via SUEZ CANAL
PROPOSED SAILINGS.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Dates
"CLAYVERDALE"	5,193	Schmidt	MANILA	30th December, 1904.
"RAS ISSA"	4,370	Wagner	"	20th January, 1905.

For Freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 7th November 1904.

PORTLAND & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, via SHANGHAI, INLAND
SEA OF JAPAN, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA,FOR
PORTLAND, OREGON,OPERATING IN CONNECTION WITH
THE OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	To Sail at Daylight on
"ARAGONIA"	4,370	Schmidt	December 13th, 1904.
"NICOMEDIA"	4,370	Wagner	January 9th, 1905.
"NUMANTIA"	4,370	Brehmer	January 25th, "
"ARABIA"	4,483	Bahla	February 20th, "

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports and all Eastern, Canadian and United States Ports. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate with or apply to

ALLAN CAMERON, General Agent,

TSANG FOO & CO.,
COAL MERCHANTS AND STEVEDORES,
48, DES VŒUX ROAD.

SHIPS Coaled from alongside at the shortest
notice, and with all possible despatch.
Prices Moderate. Telephone No. 329.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1904.

THE Public are hereby informed that no
change has been made in the Rates of
Subscription to the *Hongkong Telegraph* and
they are warned against paying more than
Ten Cents (10c) per Single Copy.

THE MANAGER,
Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 10th September, 1904.

Shipping—Steamers.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.

AUSTRALIAN LINE.

REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.

From 1st January, 1904.

ALSO REDUCED FARES TO
MANILA AND RETURN.

STEAMERS fitted throughout with Electric
Light. First Class Accommodation: Un-
rivalled Table. Duly qualified Surgeon carried.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1904. [519]

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steamers

Tons Captain

"KWONG CHOW" 1,309 J. P. MARTIN.

"KWONG TUNG" 1,238 H. W. WALKER.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 8.30 Every
Evening (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong about 5 o'clock
Every Evening (Sunday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled
Accommodation for First Class Passengers and
are lit throughout by Electricity.

Passage Fare—Single Journey \$4

Meals (Each) 1

The Company's Wharf is a Short Distance
West of the Harbour Master's Office.

SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD., and
YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.,
No. 8, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 17th February, 1904. [781]

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

THE British Steamship

"YING KING,"
Captain E. J. Page, of 1,088 tons, Registered,
is the newest, fastest, and most luxuriously fur-
nished steamer on the line and is lighted
throughout with Electricity; hot and cold water
service. The cuisine is unexcelled.

Leaving Hongkong every MONDAY,
WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENING,
at 9 P.M. and returning from Canton every
following evening at 5 P.M.

1st Class \$3.00 for Single Journey.

2nd " 1.50 "

3rd " 1.00 each.

Meals 1.00 each.

The steamer's wharf is at the Western end of
Wing Lok Street.

YUK ON S.S. CO., LD.,
No. 216, Wing Lok Street.WENDT & Co.,
Canton Agents.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1904. [1041]

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "WING CHAI,"
Captain T. AUSTIN, R.N.R.

THIS Steamer departs from Hongkong on
Week Days, at 8 A.M. and on Sun-
days at 8.30 A.M. Departs from Macao on Week
Days at 2.30 P.M. and on Sundays at 6.30 P.M.

FARES—Week Days, 1st Class, including
Cabin and servant, Single \$3; Return Ticket,
\$5; 2nd Class, \$1; 3rd Class, 50 cents.

Every Sunday will be an Excursion, at the
following rates—1st and 2nd Class, Single
Ticket, \$1; Return, \$2; 3rd Class, Single, 30
cents, Return, 50 cents. Steerage, to be supplied
either on Board, or at the Macao Hotel, for
returning passengers only, at an extra charge
of \$2.

On Sundays, passengers desiring to have a
Private Cabin which has accommodation for
two or more passengers, will be charged \$3
extra.

First Class Passengers, who do not care to
return on the Excursion Sunday, will be allowed
to do so the following day (Monday) on pro-
duction of the Return Half Ticket. Should
the Steamer not run on the Monday, owing to
the Boiler cleaning, due notice will be given
by the Captain, and the Half Ticket will be
available for the following day.

The Steamer is lit throughout by Electricity.
The Steamer's wharf at Hongkong is at the
Western end of Wing Lok Street.

"MING ON & Co.,
2nd Floor, No. 16, Victoria Street.

Hongkong, 5th November, 1904. [997]

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.FOR AMOY, STRAITS AND RANGOON.
THE Company's Steamship

"PUNDUA,"
Captain Thomson, will be despatched as above,
on TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 6th December, 1904. [1315]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND
CALCUTTA.

THE Company's Steamship

"KUMSANG,"
Captain E. J. Buller, will be despatched as
above, on THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at
3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 7th December, 1904. [1319]

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE
TO NEW YORK.

via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

1904. About

"SHIMOSA" 28th December.

"CHAZER" 25th Jan, 1905.

"SATSUMA" 5th Feb.

For Freight and further information, apply
to

DODWELL & Co., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 9th December, 1904.

Consignees.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.FROM RANGOON AND STRAITS.
THE Company's Steamship

"PUNDUA,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees
of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their
Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining
on board after 4 P.M., the 10th instant, will be
landed at Consignees' risk and expense into
Godowns at East Point.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 9th December, 1904. [1327]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"SEYDLITZ,"
of the NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
informed that their Goods, with the exception
of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being
landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns
of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and
Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence
delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before 1 o'clock,
THIS AFTERNOON.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 14th instant will be
subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to
be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant,
at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 19th
instant, or they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
Undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 8th December, 1904. [13]

FROM HAMBURG, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"C. FERD. LAEISZ,"
Captain von Hoff, having arrived from the
above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
requested to send in their Bills of Lading for
countersignature by the Undersigned and to
take immediate delivery of their goods from
alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before TO-
DAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be
landed into the Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited,
and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 12th instant will be subject
to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to
be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 12th instant at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 5th December, 1904. [1309]

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE S.S. "GAZEE,"
FROM MIDDLESBOROUGH, GLASGOW,
LIVERPOOL AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed
that all Goods are being landed at their
risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd.,
at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves
delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before 3 P.M.,
TO-DAY.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 12th instant will be
subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be
presented to the Undersigned on or before the 20th
instant, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to
be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 9th instant, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DODWELL & Co., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 5th December, 1904. [1311]

THE PORTLAND AND ASIATIC
STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "ARAGONIA,"
FROM PORTLAND (OR), YOKOHAMA,
KOBE AND MOJI.

THE above steamer having arrived, Con-
signees of Cargo are hereby requested to
send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature
and to take immediate delivery of their
goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel
will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk
and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in
any case whatever.

ALLAN CAMERON,
General Agent.

Hongkong, 5th December, 1904. [15]

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET

PRICES.

Corrected 10th November, 1904, per \$ Mex.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Cents.

Beef sirloin & prime cut—Mei Lung Pa B 17

" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk 17

" Roast—Shiu 17

" Breast—Ngau Lam 13

" Soup, Tong Yuk 14

" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa 18

" Serjoin—Ngau Lau 26

" Sausages—Ngau Yuk Chaung 26

Bullock's Brains— " Know... per set 9

" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li... each 45

" " comed—Ham Ngau Li... 55

" Head—Ngau Tau 55

" Heart—Ngau Sum 9

" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin 14

" Feet—Ngau Kerk... each 8

" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu 8

" Tail—Ngau Mei 16

" Liver—Ngau Con 9

" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To 5

Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau-chai-
tau-keok... each 75

" Mutton Chop—Yeung Fai Kwat 24

" Leg—Yeung Fai 24

" Shoulder—Yeung Shau 20

Pigs' Chittlings—Chi cheong 16

" Brains—Chi Know... per set 2

" Feet—Chi Kerk 12

" Fry—Chi Chak 12

" Head—Chi Tau 15

" Heart—Chi Sum... each 8

" Kidneys—Chi Yiu... pair 7

" Liver—Chi Kon 24

Pork Chop—Chi Pai Kwat 20

" Corned—Ham Chu Yuk 1

" Leg—Chu Fai 24

" Fat or Lard—Chu Yau 17

Sheeps' Head and Feet—Yeung Tau
Keok... each 55

" Heart—Yeung Sum... each 6

" Kidneys—Yeung Yiu 10

" Liver—Yeung Con 20

Sucking Pigs, To Order—Chu Chai 16

" Suet, Beef—Sang Ngau Yau 17

" Mutton—Sang Yeung Yau 20

" Veal—Ngau Chai Yuk 18

" Sausages—Ngau Chai Yuk Tong 15

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Chal 28

Capon, Large, Small—Sin Kai 30

Ducks—Ap 22

Doves—Pan Kau 15

Eggs, Hen—Kai Tai 24

" Fowls, Canton—Kai 20

" " Ho Nam Kai 24

" Geese—Ngai 20

" Wild Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Ye
Ngo 20

Musk Deer—Wong Kong 75

Hare—Tu Chai 75

Partridge—Che Khoo 70

"

COME AND TEST IT—FREE—A free test will be given to all who call at my office between 9 a.m. and 5.30 p.m. daily, Sundays 10 to 12. In this way I propose to convince those people who wish proof of the merit possessed by my method of treatment. I will convince you that it is a success and will cure you, even after everything else has failed. Call at once.

FREE BOOK. I have published a book, beautifully illustrated, and full of truths for men and women who are low in vitality, weak and declining. It is worth reading. If you have tried everything else and believe in nothing, this book will convert you to the altar of truth. I send it, closely sealed, free, if you inclose this advertisement.

Dr. M. A. McLAUGHLIN Co.

70, Queen's Road Central, Hong-kong.
BRANCH—CORNER NANKING AND KIANHSE ROADS,
SHANGHAI.

OFFICE HOURS—9 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.,
NEVER SOLD AT BONG SENG'S OR OTHER AGENTS.

Mails.

MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.



STEAM FOR SAIGON,
SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, ADEN, EGYPT,
MARSEILLES, LONDON,
HARVE, BORDEAUX,
MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

The S.S. "TOURANE."

Captain Girard, will be despatched for MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 13th. DECEMBER, at 1 P.M.

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading issued for above ports.

Cargo also booked for principal places in Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:—

S.S. TONKIN 27th December, 1904.
S.S. DUMBEA 10th January, 1905.
S.S. AUSTRALIEN 24th January, 1905.

L. BRIDOU,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 9th December, 1904. [9]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR
STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA,
ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN
PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND
LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVI,
PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN
AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"NUBIA,"

Captain F. N. Tillard, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port for BOMBAY, on SATURDAY, the 17th December, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo to the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. *Moldavia*, 9,500 tons, from Colombo. Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. *Arabia*, due in London on the 29th January, 1905.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1904. [14]

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

BOSTON TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA,

VIA

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	Sailing.
<i>Pleades</i>	3,753	F. G. Purington	Ab. Dec. 17
<i>Tremont</i>	9,000	F. W. Garlick	Jan. 10
<i>Lyra</i>	4,417	G. V. Williams	Feb. 9
<i>Pleades</i>	3,753	F. G. Purington	Mar. 4

— Cargo only.

FOR MANILA.

The largest, steadiest, and most comfortable steamer for Manila.

Texas * 8,615 | G. D. Morrison | Ab. Dec. 15 || *Tremont* | 9,605 | F. W. Garlick | Jan. Dec. 28 |

* Manila and Honolulu.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION,

ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC

LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSES.

The twin-screw s.s. *Shawmut* and *Tremont*

have just been fitted with very superior accom-

modation for first and second class passengers.

The large size of these vessels ensures steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room.

Barber's shop and steam-laundry. Cargo

carried in cold storage.

For further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,

General Agents.

Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 9th December, 1904. [12]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

A FOOK & Co.

SHIP AND HOUSE COMPARATORS,

have this day

R. E. M. O. V. E. D

TO

No. 12, POTTINGER STREET,

(opposite their old establishment).

Hongkong, 24th November, 1904. [118]

To Let.

TO LET.

ONE ROOM on the First Floor of

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Apply to—

SECRETARY,

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited.

Hongkong, 10th December, 1904. [729]

TO LET.

FURNISHED ROOM and BATH-ROOM

in Caine Road.

Apply—

"ROOM,"

C/o This Paper.

Hongkong, 21st November, 1904. [1238]

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 3, New Praya, Kennedy

Town.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 21st November, 1904. [1259]

TO LET.

NO. 1, STEWART TERRACE,

THE PEAK.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 26th March, 1904. [436]

TO LET.

NO. 1, RIFON TERRACE.

A HOUSE in WONG NEI CHONG ROAD.

FLATS in MORETON TERRACE, facing

Polo Ground.

OFFICES in course of erection, CON-

NAUGHT ROAD (near BLAKE PIER).

GODOWNS: PRAY EAST.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 2nd December, 1904. [956]

TO LET.

EUROPEAN HOUSES, Nos. 2 to 4, 6 to 8

and 10 to 15, GAP ROAD, facing Race

Course, within reach of the Electric Cars,

thoroughly cleaned and colour-washed, in flats

or whole.

Apply to—

S. A. SETH,

Land and Estate Broker,

Dairy Farm Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 17th November, 1904. [996]

TO LET.

WILD DELL BUILDINGS, No. 147,

WANCHAI ROAD. Comfortable and

Airy Flats of 2 or 3 Rooms, from \$25 inclusive

of Taxes.

No. 13, MOSQUE JUNCTION.

And others to suit various requirements.

S. A. SETH,

Land and Estate Broker,

Dairy Farm Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1904. [49]

TO LET.

EUROPEAN HOUSE, No. 22, Caine

Road.

Apply to—

SIN TAK FAN,

Messrs. Ewins & Harston.

Hongkong, 29th November, 1904. [1284]

Intimations.

TUBORG BEER.

A FIRST CLASS PILSENER BEER

guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid,

and any other Chemicals.

PRICE \$10.50 per case of 48 bottles (quarts)

or 6 doz. pints.

Special Prices for Quantities.

Sole Agents:—

SIEMSEN & CO.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1905. [785]

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LI KWONG LOONG,

CABINET-MAKER AND ART DECORATOR,

from Shanghai, has opened a

FURNITURE STORE

at

No. 45, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL.

The only Shop in Hongkong with this name.

WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE

of every description can be made to

order in any design required.

Has been patronised by the Hongkong Club,

Hongkong Hotel, Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co.,

Ld., joint Telegraphs Cos., and other leading

Establishments in the Colony, to whom refer-

ence may be made as to the Superior Work-

manship and Materials of the Furniture, &c.,

supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd. write as

follows:—

"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. Li

KWONG LOONG furnished the Annex to

our Dispensary and gave us every satisfac-

tion."

(Sd.) A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

ORDERERS punctually attended to, and

CHARGES most moderate.

AN INSPECTION INVITED.

Hongkong, 6th December, 1904. [995]

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. BENJAMIN, KELLY & POTTS. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT CURRENT QUOTATION.	CLOSING QUOTATION.
RANKS.				RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.		
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	\$125	\$ 25	{ £1,000,000 \$7,000,000 \$250,000 \$175,533 \$191,973	\$1,492,554	{ Div. of £1.10/ @ exchange 1/9 15/16 \$10.41 for first half-year 1904.....	{ \$715 buyers (London £70)
National Bank of China, Limited.....	99,925	£7	£7	{ \$191,973	\$21,668	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903	54 % \$39 sellers
MARINE INSURANCES							
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,400,000 81,739	\$150,494	\$17 for 1903	61 % \$250
China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited	24,000	\$83.33	\$15	{ \$950,000 \$15,992 \$52,366 \$371,445	Nil.	\$44 for year ended 30.4.1904	71 % \$584 ex div.
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	{ Tls. 800,000 \$1,850,000 \$20,000 \$172,749 \$893 110 \$846,773 \$700,000 \$37,794 \$1,000,000 \$125,675 \$1,561 \$1,170,288	Tls. 217,119	Final of 10/- making £1 for 1903	8 % Tls. 98 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$100	{ \$1,850,000 \$20,000 \$172,749 \$893 110 \$846,773 \$700,000 \$37,794 \$1,000,000 \$125,675 \$1,561 \$1,170,288	\$2,078,997	\$35 for 1903	5 % \$700 buyers
Yungtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$60	{ \$1,850,000 \$20,000 \$172,749 \$893 110 \$846,773 \$700,000 \$37,794 \$1,000,000 \$125,675 \$1,561 \$1,170,288	\$486,284	\$12 for 1902	8 % \$150
FIRE INSURANCES.							
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$70	{ \$1,000,000 \$125,675 \$1,561	\$329,047	\$6 dividend & \$1 bonus for 1902	8 % \$90 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$125,675 \$1,561 \$1,170,288	\$371,110	\$224 for 1902.....	64 % \$335 buyers
SHIPPING, TUG AND CARGO BOATS.							
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited.....	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ none	Dr. \$63,123	\$5 for 1900.....	\$24
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$185,000 \$80,935 \$250,000 \$500,000 \$57,555	Nil.	\$3 for year ended 30.6.1903	6 % \$34
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$185,000 \$80,935 \$250,000 \$500,000 \$57,555	\$16,362	\$14 for first half-year 1904	10 1/2 % \$294 sellers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited	60,000	£10	£10	{ £205,000 £100,000	£5,853	10/- for 1903 @ 1/10 5/16=\$5.378.....	4 1/2 % \$128 buyers
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited.....	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ none	Tls. 55,541	Interim of Tls. 2 for 1904	8 1/2 % Tls. 53 sales Tls. 49 sellers
Do. (Preference)	100,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ none	Tls. 55,541	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 4) for 1903	4 % 26/- sellers \$40 sales \$30 sellers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited.....	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ £40,000 \$60,000 \$15,093 \$100,000 \$21,075 \$18,000 \$130,153	\$19,555	\$1.80 & b. 40 cts \$0.90 & b. 20 cts. for year ending 30.4.04	3 1/2 % \$150 sellers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited.....	10,000	\$10	\$5	{ \$40,000 \$60,000 \$15,093 \$100,000 \$21,075 \$18,000 \$130,153	\$1,287	\$5 for 2nd 1/2-year making \$13 for 1903.....	8 1/2 % \$150 sellers
Straits Steamship Company, Limited.....	5,000	\$100	\$100	{ Tls. 800,000 \$1,850,000 \$20,000 \$172,749 \$893 110 \$846,773 \$700,000 \$37,794 \$1,000,000 \$125,675 \$1,561 \$1,170,288	\$33,648	Interim of Tls. 14 for 1904	10 % Tls. 30
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	T.Tls. 50	T.Tls. 50	{ Tls. 800,000 \$1,850,000 \$20,000 \$172,749 \$893 110 \$846,773 \$700,000 \$37,794 \$1,000,000 \$125,675 \$1,561 \$1,170,288	Tls. 865	Interim of \$5 for 1904	\$231 sellers \$3 for 1897.....
REFINERIES.							
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	{ none	Dr. \$147,717	\$3 for 1897.....	\$21 buyers
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	{ none	Dr. \$73,905	Tls. 24 for year ending 30.9.03	4 1/2 % Tls. 60
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000	Tls. 1,456	No. 3 of 1/6	Tls. 64 sellers G \$164 sales
Mining.							
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.....	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ £40,000 \$60,000 \$15,093 \$100,000 \$21,075 \$18,000 \$130,153	£7,820	Interim of 50 cents, account 1904.....	6 1/2 % \$44 sellers
Oriental Consolidated Mining Company, Limited	150,000	G \$10	G \$10	{ none	G \$67,091	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	\$40
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	50,000	£1	£1	{ £4,873	Dr. £4,029	Final of Fcs. 25 making Fcs. 55 for 1903.....	\$450
Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin	16,000	Fcs. 250	Fcs. 250	{ Fcs. 251,337 Fcs. 1,729,652	Fcs. 85,706	\$3.75 for 1903	8 % \$45 sellers
Docks, Wharves & Godowns.							
Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$70,000 \$50,989 \$250,000	\$10,517	Interim of \$24 for 1904	4 1/2 % \$102 buyers
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$70,000 \$50,989 \$250,000	\$28,015	\$10 div. and \$4 1/2 bonus for 1903	6 1/2 % \$112
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$25,500	\$505,471	\$7 dividend	6 1/2 % Tls. 174
Howarth Erskine, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$60,000	\$5,436	\$14 for 1903	4 1/2 % \$102 buyers
New Amoy Dock Company, Limited	6,000	\$64	\$64	{ \$55,500	\$489	\$10 div. and \$4 1/2 bonus for 1903	6 1/2 % \$112
Riley Hargreaves & Co., Limited.....	6,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$150,000	\$49,936	\$7 dividend	6 1/2 % Tls. 174
Do. (Preference).....	2,750	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 900,000	Tls. 48,153	Tls. 7 final=Tls. 12 for year end. 30.4.04.....	8 1/2 % Tls. 1344 buyers
S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co., Limited	55,200	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 900,000	Tls. 48,153	\$6 for 2nd half year 1903	5 1/2 % Tls. 190 sales
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company	31,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 487,210	Tls. 22,895	Interim of Tls. 4 for 1904	8 1/2 % Tls. 1344 buyers
Tanjong Pagar Dock Company, Limited	37,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$1,050,000	\$43,732	\$6 for 2nd half year 1903	5 1/2 % Tls. 190 sales
Yungtze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.....	2,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 6,000	Tls. 1,760	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1904	7 % Tls. 118 sellers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDING.							
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ none	\$9,989	\$24 for year ended 30.6.1904	8 1/2 % \$27 buyers
Astor House Hotel, Limited (Tientsin)	2,000	T.Tls. 50	T.Tls. 50	{ Tls. 41,000	Tls. 655	Interim of Tls. 4	6 % Tls. 150
China Land and Finance Company, Limited	6,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ \$100,000 \$11,824	\$11,668	Interim of Tls. 2	6 % Tls. 55
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$100,000 \$11,824	\$11,668	\$5 for first half-year 1904	6 % Tls. 55
Hongkong Land Investment and Assurance Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$500,000	\$51,066	Interim of \$6 for 1904	4 1/2 % \$148 sellers
Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited (Shanghai)	9,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	{ Tls. 13,986	Tls. 680	Tls. 0.874 for the year ending 31.3.1904	8 % Tls. 19 sales
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$300,607 \$500,000	\$9,177	90 cents for 1903	7 % \$124 sellers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$30	{ none	\$636	\$2.60 for 1903	6 1/2 % \$384 sales
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	52,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 800,000 Tls. 150,000 Tls. 17,144	Tls. 37,634	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1904	7 % Tls. 118 sellers
Tientsin Hotel des Colonies, Limited.....	1,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ none	Dr. Tls. 2,132	Interim of Tls. 3.....	7 % Tls. 49 sellers
Tientsin Land Investment Company, Limited	7,726	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 54,626	Tls. 315	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1901	7 % Tls. 125
Wei-hai-wei Land and Building Company, Limited.....	3,764	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	{ none	Tls. 5,150	None	5 % Tls. 12 buyers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	{ none	\$1,362	Interim of \$14 for 1904	5 % \$60 sellers
COTTON MILLS.							
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.....	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ none	Tls. 11,655	Tls. 4 for year ended 31.10.1903	4 1/2 % Tls. 25 buyers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ none	\$22,862	50 cents for the year ending 31.7.04.....	4 % Tls. 21 buyers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.....	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ Tls. 30,098	Tls. 88,034	Interim of 3 % a/c 1898 Tls. 21 buyers
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ none	Tls. 15,500	Interim of 4 % a/c 1898 on 6,000 shares Tls. 324 sellers
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited.....	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	{ Tls. 5,658	Tls. 26,389	4 % for 1897 Tls. 150
CIGARS AND TOBACCO COS.							
Alambra, Limited	300	\$200	\$200	{ \$779	nil.	\$125 for year ending 30.6.1900 \$100
Philippine Company, Limited	67,500	\$10	\$10	{ none<		

The Hongkong Telegraph.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

(ESTABLISHED 1861.)

NEW SERIES No. 4721

號四初月一十年十三光緒

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1904.

六拜禮

號十月二十年十英曆

513 PER ANNUM
SINGLE COPY, 25 CENTS

NOTICE

All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Lee House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contributions.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).

DAILY—\$30 per annum.
WEEKLY—\$18 per annum.
The rates per quarter and per month, proportional.
The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.40 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 30 cents per quarter.
Single Copies, Thly, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents.

CONTENTS.

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

Leading Articles:—

Sunday Labour by Chinese.
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Bad news from Kwangsi.
Where Treasure Lies in China.
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A Ballade of Hongkong.
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Commercial:—

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Local and General.

BIRTHS.

On 29th November, at the China Inland Mission Home, Shanghai, the wife of GEORGE HOWELL, of a son.

On the 4th December, 1904, at Hextable, Kent, England, the wife of R. D. THOMAS, of a daughter. (By cable.)

At 92, Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai, on the 7th inst., the wife of R. SUTHERLAND, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 25th Oct. at the Old Parish Church, Preston, Brighton, by the Rev. E. Riley, M.A., Vicar of the Parish, Major J. F. A. MCNAUL, Royal Artillery, G.O., late Officiating Lieutenant-Governor, Penang, to MADAME WILIAMSON, widow of the late Surgeon Major Williamson, of H. M. 64th Regiment.

On the 1st December, at the Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Rev. W. Gilbert Walsh, HUGH GIBSON, youngest son of the late David Smith, J. P. of Woodside, Aberdeen, Scotland, to IVY CARRINGTON, daughter of the late John Smalley of Shanghai.

DEATHS.

On the 25th October, at Hamburg, VINCENT PICKENPACK.

On the 27th October, at Bremen, B. A. DIEMANN, senior, aged 68 years.

On 21st ult., at the General Hospital, Singapore, JAMES McEOD, of the Tanjong Pagar Dock Company, Singapore. Aged 26.

On 28th November, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, JOSE MARIA CASTRO, aged 33 years.

On the 28th November at Srirangoon, ROBERT KRAAL, of the P.W.D., aged 37 years.

On 29th November, at the Shanghai General Hospital, DAVID WIDLER, aged 49 years.

On 30th November, at Shanghai, of typhoid, Lieut. CHARLES HORACE McMULLIN, R.N., H.M.S. "Iphigenei", son of Colonel I. McMullin, Chichester.

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.
ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1904.

SUNDAY LABOUR BY CHINESE.

(3rd December.)

We heard of many strange objections raised against the Chinese in the course of the recent party argument about their introduction into South Africa, but must certainly express surprise at a unique phase in a campaign which has for long been made against the Celestial in Australia. The Anti-Chinese League of Sydney has now devised a new method of bringing pressure to bear on the Government, with a view evidently of making further progress with the "White Australia" propaganda. In an exchange recently to hand we find that a deputation has waited upon the State Premier and complained, among other things, that the Chinese cabinet-makers carried on operations in their shops on the Sunday. Strange to relate the Premier went so far as to have a report on the subject from the Inspector-General of Police, and when this came in it was found that under 29 Charles II, chap. 7, any person following his ordinary calling on the Lord's Day was liable to a penalty of 5s, and in default of payment to be placed in the stocks for two hours. The default part of the penalty savours somewhat of modern days in Hongkong. It seems that at one time the police endeavoured to secure a conviction under the Act against a market gardener and others, but were beaten on their own ground, for when the offenders found themselves in the hands of the country they refused to pay the fine. Consequently, as a Sydney contemporary points out, the Act, to all intents and purposes, is a dead letter. The Inspector-General, however, reported that persons carrying on the pak-ah-pu business have been vigorously prosecuted whenever the necessary evidence has been obtained. Recently, when Sub-Inspector Hinds, of the Sydney police, proceeded against a Chinaman for selling a pak-ah-pu lottery ticket, counsel for the defence took the point that the Act 4 George IV, chap. 60, was not in force in that State. The matter was taken before the Full Court, and as it was held that the Act was in force, special leave was then given to appeal to the High Court on the point. Pending the decision no further action has since been taken against persons selling pak-ah-pu tickets, hence the increase of the pak-ah-pu business. The Inspector-General intimated, in conclusion, that fresh legislation will be necessary if a stop is to be put to persons following their callings on Sunday. It is to be hoped that the Government will not go to such extraordinary lengths as to give way to the peculiar cant and jargon exhibited by the League. In Hongkong, we have practically every Chinese shop open throughout the whole year, and Sunday labour is the same with the Chinaman as that performed on any other day. We suffer no inconvenience, nor does the British public at home from the fact that thousands of shops are open during the Sabbath the same, we doubt not, as is the case in Australia. Bigotry goes a long way with those whose duty should first arouse them to the fact that there are beams nearer home than motes elsewhere.

NAVY REFORMS.

(5th December.)

Several weeks since we alluded to the decision of the Admiralty to withdraw the sloop class of vessels from the China station, and on Saturday pointed out that this may be regarded as the first instalment of the reforms promised from Whitehall. The good work begun by Lord Gorchon is being carried forward by the present First Lord of the Board of Admiralty with a result that many important and far-reaching changes are impending in the Navy. The London *Weekly Graphic*, which is unusually well-informed on

first line news, recently published a forecast of what these are to be. Summed up they are as follows:—The coastguard is to be abolished. The oil fuel experiments of the Admiralty have been rewarded with success. They have rendered themselves independent of the Shell Transport Company by the purchase of an oil field guaranteeing them a perpetual supply for the future. There is to be an enlargement of the Admiralty by the infusion of younger blood, understanding and assisting the senior men. There is to be a gradual reduction of surgeons, paymasters, and chaplains afloat, by the introduction of civilians performing equivalent duties on shore for short spells of service afloat. Two-year commissions are to be gradually introduced. There is also to be a gradual withdrawal of all non-fighting ships. A concentration of squadrons is to be brought about, and the cruiser squadrons will in future be detailed to visit distant parts. Hanging in the balance, says our authority, is a decision on which the toughest fight will rage within the Admiralty itself. There is a pity in favour of the promotion of captains to rear-admiral rank by selection.

JAPAN AS TRADE RIVAL.

(7th December.)

There are many people who see in the success of Japan in the present war a menace to our commercial supremacy, and they will have point given to their arguments by certain statements made at the annual meeting of a chemical manufacturing company in London. It was there asserted that, while in the past they had mainly to meet French and Belgian competition in the manufacture of artificial fertilisers, they had now to face a new competitor. This was Japan, which was making a bold effort to capture the trade in the Australian colonies. The Japanese, it was stated, worked with many advantages. They had their phosphates nearer to their hand. They had lower freights to Australia, and their labourers were only paid two shillings a week, whereas the men belonging to the company in question "groaned and grumbled" if they did not get about £2 a week. This is no doubt a serious matter for the chemical manufacturers, although it is not likely that the Australians find it a cause for complaint. If we remember correctly it was at the recent Socialist Congress at Amsterdam that the Japanese representative drew attention to the fact that his countrymen in the Far East are already, as they hear of the higher wages, enjoyed by their fellows in Europe and America, clamouring for equal rates of pay. Therefore, there does not appear to be any need for undue pessimism on the part of companies at home over the high wages paid to their workmen compared with what the Japanese labourer receives.

REFORM IN RUSSIA.

Von Plehve's successor in the conduct of Russian internal affairs must be credited with having materially assisted the movement for reorganizing the intellectual and moral forces of the Empire of the Tsar. The new Minister of the Interior has avowed a true and broad liberalism, so far as that is consistent with existing institutions, and has expressed himself in favour of granting greater power to local communal assemblies to deal with their own affairs. These are small, but important, features of a programme that should conduce to contentment among a large number of Russian subjects, and as telegraphic intelligence was received the other day to the effect that the reform movement is spreading, there seems as though a serious attempt is now being made to pacify the down-trodden subjects of the Tsar. Of course, there is room for doubting whether the new minister will find himself vested with the full power necessary to pilot his own policy should his Imperial ruler permit of the duty devolving upon him of superintending the administration he may be relied upon to carry out his work with moderation and prudence. There are many who argue, and with considerable weight, that Russia is not intellectually prepared for constitutional transition because of the fact that she has no aristocratic or middle classes marked out for leadership capable of checking the passions behind them. It is recognised that hitherto the Tsar has ruled Russia by repressing, instead of stimulating, the thought and energy of its people, and unless new effort and purpose throughout the nation can be excited and disciplined by constitutional reform, the reorganization of the Empire must be a failure. The framing of a policy of reform for the people is difficult to accomplish, yet tentative changes have to be made, lest more drastic ones should be forced.

PORT ARTHUR BOMBARDMENT.

(8th December.)

The telegrams which are now coming in from Tokio and are being circulated in Hongkong by the Consul for Japan, show that the final stages of the great siege have nearly finished. It was in the early part of July that the Japanese, after securing the whole of Kwangtung peninsula, except Port Arthur, found themselves with not only that magnificent fortress and its encircling line of forts to overcome, but also the outlying entrenchments and fortified positions. By successive assaults, carefully planned, and carried out with a fierce determination and reckless daring almost unparalleled in history, the besiegers gradually swept the Russians back into the forts. They then attacked the forts themselves, and, after their own entrenchments nearer and nearer, and holding tenaciously upon every inch of ground occupied. The key of the stronghold was believed to be the forts immediately dominating the gorge through which the railway line entered Port Arthur from Mukden and the North. It was found impossible, however, to make much impression, because the forts had been so arranged that when one was taken it became immediately exposed to the fire of the others. All through the recent operations the Japanese artillery has been able to reach every part of the doomed city, and since the capture of 203-Metre Hill, the key of the enemy's main girdle of defences, has been sweeping the harbour with heavy siege guns and doing almost irreparable damage to warships and property. From being a finely-built town and fortress, Port Arthur is now little more than a heap of wrecked walls, with the garison sheltering in the bomb-proof cellars; and day after day the ruined streets and shattered buildings are rained upon by shell and fire from the Japanese guns. Mr. M. Noma now announces that the besieging army have succeeded in securing positions which are close to dominating forts on the other side. It is merely a matter of time before these go down under the withering fire and irresistible assault of the Japanese, and once these are broken Port Arthur, as a fortress in being, will have ceased to exist. The end is thus very near; although days of fierce fighting may still have to come to bring it about. It is thought in some quarters that even after the town has fallen the garison may retire to the heights on the Tiger's Tail peninsula and Liaodshan, on which hitherto the besiegers have failed to make any impression, and that here General Stoessel will make his last stand. The fortifications there are said to consist of some three or four batteries of which the armament is unknown, while stretching away from the peninsula to the Liaodshan mountains is a line of forts armed with 6 inch guns. It may be here that the gallant soldiers of the "Zar" may prolong the useless struggle and bloodshed for several weeks more. But, whether this be so or not, the Japanese have now reached a stage at which they can see the fruit of their months of indomitable energy and desperate daring almost within their grasp, and although the cost has been appalling the story of the siege will leave on history a testimony which can never be erased of the grim determination of the besiegers and the gallant defence of the besieged. Above all will be remembered the name of one man: that man is General Stoessel.

CATTLE RAISING IN HONGKONG.

(9th December.)

Credit should be given where credit is due, and on that principle it is only fair to congratulate the Government on its efforts to raise cattle locally. Some time since the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon visited the greater part of the cultivated land in the New Territory, principally with a view to finding some suitable district for the rearing of cattle, and in a subsequent report to the Government he expressed the opinion that the plateau on Lantau Island was the best locality. This, however, has its drawbacks, for although grass is plentiful in the locality during the rainy season, there is a want of water throughout the summer months. It certainly seems strange that with more than four hundred square miles of land at our disposal on the Kowloon Hinterland there are no districts better suited to the rearing of foreign cattle, and while recognizing that the cultivated land is now practically confined to the valleys, there is no doubt, from the leveling of the hills, that they have yielded their share of wealth-giving crops in the past. Many experiments are at present being carried on in the New Territory, and cultivation should be resumed on a more extensive scale in the near future. It is because of the lack of this that Hongkong

has now to depend for its supply of livestock on the importation of cattle from China. Many years ago we used to get American and Australian cows of European stock for dairy purposes, and although they continue to be imported by one or two dairy farm companies in the Colony, so far as their breeding and rearing on an extensive scale are concerned this has hitherto proved disappointing. Apart from the apparent difficulties of securing suitable pasturage, one has to contend against numerous endemic diseases that present themselves in these parts. We have seen during the past few months that epidemics of illness occur amongst the cattle from time to time with disastrous effects, and the cost of replacing cattle in Hongkong that have to be imported from countries so far distant as America or Australia almost bars success from a commercial point of view. This subject is by no means new, and crops up from time to time. In a recent issue of a medical contemporary we note they are now advocating the appointment of a scientific commission of trained experts to investigate the diseases of 'domestic' animals in the Far East with a view to increasing the food supplies of Europeans in these regions. We are there told that, under the term 'rinderpest' in cattle, in the tropics at all events, is grouped as many different ailments as were at one time arranged under the name of malaria in human beings. It is the nature of this scourge in cattle that must be elucidated if we are to entertain hopes of success in the future of maintaining European-bred animals in tropical countries. We know that investigations of cattle disease in Manila have been proceeding on an extensive scale. Several months ago a commission was appointed to carefully study the question with the result that quite a new group of diseases have come to light, and it is now necessary to differentiate these and to consider how immunity is to be accomplished. 'There seems no doubt,' says our contemporary, 'that the native cattle in China are immune to some extent at least to several ailments. Cattle which appeared quite healthy were taken from Hongkong to Manila and their blood injected into foreign cattle recently arrived from America. The result was a deadly infection of the foreign animals with "rinderpest." But the suspected "rinderpest" proved to be identical with Texas fever, and the belief which obtains at present is that Chinese cattle are immune to attacks of Texas fever, but that their blood injected into foreign imported cattle sets up the disease actively. The tick necessary for the spread of Texas fever is present in the Philippines, and probably in South China, so that, even if the pyroplasma disease is not already in the Far East, given the importation of American cattle and the presence of the necessary tick, the spread of the disease is pretty sure to follow.' The question is one affecting not only European residents, but the increasing armies and navies of the various powers in the Far East demand an increasing amount of fresh meat. 'In time it is possible sheep may be reared, but it will necessitate a radical change in the agriculture of the Far East, as the kind of grass which is necessary for the maintenance of sheep does not grow in these regions naturally. Having no sheep, therefore, to draw upon for food, and with an inferior kind of native cattle, except a small supply of so-called "Kobe beef" from Japan, the question of the rearing of cattle in the Far East is likely to become a political factor of no little importance.'

FIGURES AND REFLECTIONS.

According to the British Consular report on the trade of the district of Kobe for the year 1903, the port is steadily going ahead, there being an increase of more than 13 per cent. in the amount collected in 1903. The total trade of the Consular district amounted to £28,578,608, including imports £17,460,384, and exports £11,118,224, but more notably British shipping, to the extent of close on 100,000 tons, or about 20 per cent. of the total increase, Japanese shipping, 184,000 tons, or 34 per cent., and the United States shipping about 143,000 tons, or 27 per cent. While British shipping shows this satisfactory and steady advance, and is a long way ahead of all other nationalities, Germany has remained almost stationary; the United States, on the other hand, owing to the large tonnage of the steamers now employed in the trans-Pacific carrying trade, shows a big increase, the largest amount of trade done in any year since the opening of the port in 1868. As regards imports, the principal items which show an increase are rice, flour, and sugar, while the import of raw cotton shows a considerable falling off. The export of cotton yarn showed an increase of £1,077,440 over last year's figures. The import of cotton

yarn again shows a big decrease, due to the increased growth of the Japanese industry, which is gradually but surely ousting Lancashire coarse counts from the market. Of the woollen manufactures, which came chiefly from the United Kingdom, cloth and serges show a slight increase, while the import of cloth, part wool, and Italian cloth has considerably declined. The general tendency in woollen and worsted cloths seems to be pointing to a complete change in the requirements of the market. The manufacture of flannels in Osaka has greatly improved, and the importation has therefore decreased considerably. Woollen blankets are being produced very satisfactorily; likewise a kind of army cloth, which promises to be a severe competitor of the imported article. The return of shipping entered at the port of Kobe during 1903 gives an increase over 1902 of 252 vessels and 536,000 tons, and in this increase all nationalities appear to have participated.

TELEGRAMS.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

THE WAR.

PORT ARTHUR FLEET ANNIHILATED.

FURTHER DAMAGE.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, December 8th, 6.20 p.m.

The correspondent of the Central News Agency at Port Arthur telegraphs that the Port Arthur fleet is annihilated.

The first class cruiser *Bayan* has been burned, and the battleship *Sevastopol* sunk by Japanese shell-fire.

PORT ARTHUR BOMBARDMENT.

RUSSIAN WARSHIPS DAMAGED.

Mr. M. Noma, Consul for Japan, has kindly forwarded us the following telegram:

Tokio, December 6th, 5.28 p.m.

The Port Arthur army reports that our naval guns bombarded the Russian ships on December 3 and 5, several of which, especially the *Pobeda* and *Retvisan*, were observed to be hit repeatedly.

On the afternoon of December 5 the enemy's powder magazine, south of Pohyushan, was struck by shells and exploded, causing a conflagration which lasted over two hours.

On December 5 the bombardment by our heavy guns also worked effectively on the Russian ships in the harbour, including the *Poltava*, from which thick volumes of smoke rose, continuing one hour.

The besieging operations against Sungshushan and the forts to the East continued day and night.

On December 4 our forces captured two quick-firers in a canon at Urlungshan.

On December 6 the heavy siege guns renewed the bombardment against the Russian ships with satisfactory results. The bombardment is still continuing.

[The battleship *Pobeda* is one of the largest now at Port Arthur having a total displacement of 12,674 tons. She is 400 feet in length and has a speed of 18 knots.

The *Retvisan* is another large warship of 12,700 tons and was disabled on the outbreak of war at Port Arthur, but it has since been reported that the damage forward amidships has been made good. She is 374 feet in length and is reputed to be capable of steaming 16.2 knots.—Ed., H.K. T.]

The battleship *Poltava* was among those badly damaged by being struck amidships at Port Arthur on the opening of hostilities. She has a displacement of 10,960 tons, is 367 feet in length and was reported to be capable of steaming 16.2 knots.—Ed., H.K. T.]

"POLTAVA" SUNK "RETVISAN" SINKING.

Tokio, 7th December, 2.6 p.m.

The Commander of the Naval Artillery Corps at Port Arthur reports that, since the 2nd inst., the bombardment continues daily with considerable effect against the Russian ships anchored south of Pohyushan, which have been hit so far by at least 134 shots. The observation from 203-Metre Hill on the morning of 6th inst. showed the *Poltava* sunk and the *Retvisan* heeling considerably to port. Both ships are believed to be unfit for action or navigation.

HOSTILITIES SUSPENDED.

TO COLLECT DEAD.

Tokio, 7th December, 2.10 p.m.

The Port Arthur Army reports that the enemy on Akasakayama, being unable to withstand our plunging fire from 203-Metre Hill, evacuated it entirely. We occupied it on Tuesday. We captured also two other hills near Iushan on the same day. We consented to a five hours' suspension of hostilities proposed by the enemy's parliament on Tuesday for collecting the dead.

THE RECENT FIRE AT KENNEDY TOWN GODOWNS.

At the Magistrate's Court this morning, Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, resumed the inquiry into the cause of the recent disastrous fire at Kennedy Town Godowns.

Mr. H. W. Looker was again present on behalf of several foreign insurance companies, whilst the Chinese companies were nearly all represented.

Hip See, the godown keeper, was recalled. In reply to Mr. Looker he said all the cargo was in the godown, excepting a hundred odd barrels of broken glass which were in the lane at the back. The other cargo was distributed upstairs and down. There was plenty of room on the ground floor.

Yuen Goon Yue, partner in a firm in Bonham Strand West, said his firm had goods stored in Nos. 1, 2, and 3 godowns. The cargo consisted of rice, hemp, bales, chaff, etc. In No. 4 godown their goods were roughly valued at about \$4,000, and the total value of the goods in the three amounted to about \$80,000, and was covered by insurance in five companies.

By Mr. Looker—No. 4 godown was nearly full, and the weight of the rice contained therein would be about 17,000 piculs. He knew nothing about the goods in No. 3 godown. No. 2 godown was quite full, but there was plenty of room in No. 1. Altogether in the two godowns there were about three thousand bags of rice. There was no meal in Nos. 1 and 2 to the extent of 11,000 bags. The rice was packed in gunny bags.

Ying Choi, godown keeper of No. 4, deposed to receiving information of the fire having broken out in godown No. 2, and on going there he found a large heap of rice chaff burning against the wall of No. 3 godown. They threw water upon it, but not being able to extinguish it, a *fohi* ran and informed the police. He went back to No. 4, and saved his clothes and books. When he left No. 4 the fire had spread to there. The coxies were working in No. 2, and had two small peanut oil lamps burning. Smoking was not allowed in the godowns.

By Mr. Looker—When he went into No. 2, he went straight up to the fire and assisted to throw water on it. The fire had a good hold, so the sent one of his *fohis* to inform the police. He did not know anything about the goods in No. 3.

Another godown keeper was called, and spoke to being in No. 4, when the alarm was raised that fire was raging in No. 2. He did all he could to help put it out, but as they failed the police were sent for.

A coxle employed at No. 4 godown also gave evidence. He did not go back to save his clothing as the fire was too fierce. He was wearing nearly all his wardrobe. (Laughter.) By Mr. Looker—He did not know whether or not a man had been dismissed shortly before the fire.

The inquiry was adjourned until Monday at 2.15 p.m.

The adjourned inquiry into the cause of the fire in the rice godowns at West Point was resumed before Mr. Gompertz this afternoon. Mr. Looker, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, appearing to watch the proceedings on behalf of the Insurance Companies interested.

A boat-coxle stated that when he noticed fire in the godown, he went up to see it, and finding some goods burning walked off to get water to put it out. There were two lamps stuck on the wall in the passage, about two feet from where the fire was.

Mr. Looker here put in a statement of a witness made to the Police. Witness remembered making the statement, but repudiated having said that the coxies carrying the bags must have knocked down a lamp and so caused the fire. Shown a statement he said it was his own statement, and then read the statement in which he said "I suspect that the coxies must have knocked over a lamp, when carrying bags, and so set fire to the house." Witness said he did not say that. The statement was not read in his before he signed it.

Another witness said the godowns were generally lighted with lamps. He did not know what kind of lamps they were. Shown a wall-lamp witness said he had never seen anything like it before. (The lamp was labelled "found in No. 2 Godown.") Witness remembered making a statement to the Police in the court so of which he said "the lights were in the godown, and he suspected that they were placed on the bags."

Constable Hedge testified to taking a fire engine to the scene of the fire. The godowns Nos. 1 and 2 were then locked, but No. 4 was open. He then, with Sergeant Watt, got a hose from No. 4, which was already aflame, and played on the fire. The fire was on the left of the stairway and witness went half way up to get a better chance with the hose. The fire fell from the roof and set fire to the partition dividing the godowns, and witness played water on the partition, and the force of the water broke the boards, and on the other side he saw three small heaps of rice between the pillars, and another heap on the right side. There were about 100 bags in each heap. The rice had apparently been specially arranged in these heaps. There might have been other stuff on the left and beyond the bags, but he was unable to see it.

Further evidence having been taken the inquiry was adjourned until to-morrow.

At eleven o'clock this morning the inquiry into circumstances surrounding the outbreak of the fire in the Godowns at West Point was resumed before Mr. Gompertz, Mr. Looker, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon appearing to watch the proceedings on behalf of the Insurance Companies concerned.

A coxle employed in the godowns gave evidence corroborating the testimony adduced in the course of the inquiry yesterday. He stated that there were a lot of men helping to put out the fire, and he worked for a short time with them. After everybody had left the godown it was not locked. The key was hanging on a nail in No. 4. He was confused and did not get the key to lock No. 2. The key had since been lost.

H. Gerald, Sergeant of Police, stated that on the 23rd ult., at half-past four p.m. he received information of the outbreak of a fire at West Point and immediately proceeded to the scene of the conflagration, and found the godowns locked. He got an axe and smashed off the locks of Nos. 1 and 2, but could not get near No. 3 on account of the smoke, which was blinding.

By Mr. Looker: There were no Chinamen in the lane. He could not see into No. 4. He had no difficulty in knocking the locks off the doors. He examined No. 3 the next day. There were about 300 bags of rice, some copper tubing, old brass, and broken casks. He was in and out of that godown four or five times during the day. About a third of the godown was occupied with the goods mentioned.

Mr. Looker said it was a suspicious case, and he would leave it entirely to His Worship as to whether he would order any man for trial on the charge of arson.

His Worship said he had carefully studied the evidence, and while there were many suspicious circumstances surrounding it there was no evidence against any persons in particular.

ACTION AGAINST THE HONG KONG HOTEL CO., LD.

At the Civil Summary Court this morning, before the Judge (Mr. T. Sercombe Smith), Dr. E. J. Howley, in the employ of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, in connection with the South African coolie traffic, sued the proprietors of the Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd., for the recovery of \$4,500, being the value of an umbrella lost while in the custody of the defendants.

Mr. P. W. Goldring was for the plaintiff, and said that his client brought the action on the ground of principle; the Hotel Co. having denied any liability.

Plaintiff was called, and said that in the middle of October last he was a guest of the Hotel. Going in to find one day he placed his hat and umbrella on the stand outside the dining room. On finishing he found both had disappeared, but on inquiring at the office found that the watchman had brought them there. He took his hat, but it being a very fine day he asked the clerk to keep the umbrella for him, until the following morning. On the following day when he went to the office for the umbrella, it was not to be found. He applied to the company, to refund the price of the same, but after some correspondence they refused to do so.

Mr. H. Haynes, manager of the Hotel, said the plaintiff stayed at the Hotel from the end of October to and November, Messrs. Butterfield and Swire paying his bill weekly at daily rates. The first he heard of the loss was on the 7th November. It was not the custom for guests to leave umbrellas in the office, though sometimes it was done. All valuables were taken charge of by witness and deposited in the office safe.

After the evidence of an Indian clerk in the office, His Honour gave judgment for the plaintiff with the costs of the writ.

A PAWNBROKER AND HIS RESPONSIBILITIES.

"I wear a moustache because my father is a Mandarin," said Cheong Kwong Yan, in reply to a question from Mr. Looker, in a case before Mr. J. A. S. Smith, J., this afternoon, in which he charged a pawnbroker of No. 1 East Street with breach of trust in respect of a diamond ring, valued at \$1,100, which he pawned with the accused in April last, for \$250, but which he was unable to recover when he went to redeem it. He was put off on several occasions, on various pretexts, and finally, in the middle of October, was told that the ring was lost. The pawnbroker produced a smaller ring and tried to persuade him that it was his. Evidence was given bearing out the above allegations, and for the defence Detective Inspector Muriel testified that on the 6th of October he arrested a *fohi* of defendants' shop, in whose possession he found clothing and pawn tickets of the aggregate value of \$540. The *fohi* was placed before Mr. Gompertz, and the clothing identified by the defendant in the present suit, as his firm's goods. That case was remanded, as it was alleged that another *fohi* connected with the pawnshop had stolen the ring, and had not been able to discover what he had stolen. The pawnbroker was granted a week to examine his stock and find out what had actually been stolen. During that week witness called at the shop, and was told by a man there that property valued at \$1,500 had been stolen, including three diamond rings. Those rings were not recovered, and the *fohi* was convicted. Mr. Looker submitted that the ring in question had been "stolen, lost, embroiled, or otherwise improperly disposed of."

His Worship said he would live to go through the evidence, and the case was then remanded to the 14th inst., at 2.15 p.m.

Mr. Looker, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. E. J. Grist, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, for the defence.

DAIRY FARM CO., LD.

At an extraordinary general meeting of the Dairy Farm Co., Ltd., yesterday afternoon there were present Messrs. E. H. Hinds (Chairman), A. S. Smith (Secretary), F. Maitland, E. Osborne, and James Walker. The following resolutions were confirmed:

That the following be added to the Articles of Association:—
Article XVII, paragraph 14—The Directors may, from time to time, with the sanction of the company in general meeting, declare a bonus or dividend to be paid to the members in proportion to their shares out of the reserve fund or out of any other accumulated profits for the time being of the company, and with the like consent may also declare that such bonus or dividend may be appropriated in payment of any calls upon new shares to be allotted to the existing shareholders upon any duly authorized increase of capital. (2)—That the capital of the company be increased by the sum of \$12,000, divided into 15,000 shares of \$7.50 each, and that the directors be authorized to allot such shares *pro rata* among the existing shareholders according to the number of shares for which they, on the 10th day of November 1904, be registered, in the proportion of three new shares for every complete two shares held by them on that date.

That the directors' remuneration (as allowed by Article XV, paragraph 10) be increased from \$1,500 to \$2,500 per annum.
That the directors be authorized to declare a bonus or dividend out of the reserve fund or out of the accumulated profits of the company sufficient to pay a call of \$6.00 per share upon the new capital already authorized to be raised by special resolution, and that such bonus or dividend be appropriated for the purpose of paying such call.

A Peking wire of 23rd ult. reports that the French Minister at Peking has applied to the Chinese Government for permission to enlarge the French concession at Kuangchow bay in compliance with the agreement signed between France and China in 1899. He has further asked the Chinese authorities to allow France to construct a railway between Kuangchow bay and Kienlung. A concession for a railway between these places is stated to have been formerly requested by the British Minister at Peking. A correspondent in the "N. C. D. News" suggests that the proposed French railway should probably be from Kuangchow (Canton) to Kienlung (Kowloon), which, he says, is "interestingly true."

THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE CO., LTD.

The thirty-eighth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held at Queen's Buildings, this morning, Mr. E. H. Ormiston presiding, and there were also present: Messrs. A. J. Raymond, H. Schubart, A. Haupt, and E. Goetz (Directors); J. Whitall (Secretary); J. W. Ross Taylor, J. Orange, G. T. Veitch, R. C. Wilcox, Captain Goddard, W. Parlane, S. G. Newell, E. Lander, and W. E. Schmidt.

The Secretary having read the notice calling the meeting, The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—the report and statement of accounts which, with your permission, I will take as read, have been in your hands for the past two weeks, and will, I anticipate, have been received by you with some little gratification. It will be noticed that our premium income is slightly in advance of that of last year, and that the out-turn of the year's operations leaves a substantial balance to the credit of working account, which, after making safe provision for all outstanding liabilities and the declaration of four usual bonus to contribute \$50,000 to the reserve fund, and the payment of an increased dividend. You will remember our unfortunate experience of six years ago, when to help out a bad year we had to withdraw \$100,000 from our reserve fund. Since then your directors, through the successive occupants of this chair, have appealed to your patience in the matter of dividend until such time as our liquid reserves should be placed upon a sure basis, and that \$100,000 could be replaced in reserve. In the statement now before you the signs are not wanting that the patience and forbearance exercised by you are to have their reward. This year we feel fully justified in recommending the replacing in reserve of half the amount referred to, and if present indications of the current year's working can be depended upon, we have great hope of being able to replace the remainder next year. It may be thought that on the figures before you, we could—without any great strain—have paid a \$5 dividend this year. That is quite true, but your directors are of opinion that they are best conserving the interests of shareholders in not paying away in dividends more than is represented by the interest earnings, until the reserve fund has been brought up to its former level. The consideration of further augmenting the dividend may then be justified, although in the meantime the company's reserves, beyond doubt, a question which should demand equal, if not greater, consideration. Increasing reserves not only afford greater security to the insuring public, but they justify and enable the prosecution of a larger business, resulting, we would hope, in ever-increasing profits, and shareholders also directly reap the benefit in the increasing interest earnings permitting the payment of increasing dividends. This is the policy which you are well aware is followed by the largest and most prosperous insurance companies of the present day. The amount which you will notice has been written off our investment in consols, brings that investment down to a book value of \$86, which we consider a safe point. Messrs. Palmer & Turner's valuation report on the properties under mortgage to the company, shows that our advances under this heading are amply secured. Although it is not a matter which is really connected with the report and accounts now before you, your directors desire to intimate to you that they have followed what is now an almost universal custom in sanctioning, as from the commencement of the current financial year, the initiation of a dividend fund for the benefit of the European members of the company's staff throughout the service, which they consider as perhaps in the long run a wise provision for the future, and with which they hope and believe shareholders will be in full accord. Before recommending the adoption of the report and balance sheet, I shall be glad to give, to the best of my ability, any further information that may be desired.

Mr. Ross-Taylor, in seconding, said it had been the custom to declare a four-dollar dividend, but the Directors in deciding to create the same after having placed the substantial sum of \$50,000 in the reserve fund felt confident not only of maintaining the position they had now attained, but also that there was every prospect that the bad times had come to an end, and a steady advance was about to ensue. He was quite sure they would all join with him in congratulating their secretary, Mr. Whitall, for since he had come one step forward in a long series of steps had been made and they would all be ready for what they all expected to get.

The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

DEATH OF SURGEON MARLES THOMAS, R.N.

We much regret to record the death of Surgeon Marles-Thomas, R.N., which took place on Saturday afternoon, as the result of a very severe attack of malarial fever, caught on the West River. Surgeon Marles-Thomas was a young and very promising officer, and most popular with all who knew him, both on shore and on board, and his untimely death was the cause of very keen regret among a very large circle of friends. The funeral took place last evening at the Happy Valley, the deceased was buried with full Naval honours, the service being conducted by the Rev. J. Lecky, Chaplain, Royal Naval Hospital. The deceased, who was Surgeon on the river galleys, was followed to his last resting place by a large number of friends, and many beautiful floral tributes, which were laid around the grave. All the warships in port dropped their flags to the half-mast during the afternoon. The deceased had but just attained his thirtieth birthday, and had only held his appointment in the Navy since 1899.

In connection with the stranding of the coolie emigrant steamer *Swallow* (which struck an uncharted reef near the Naumans on the 24th September), the Court exonerated Captain Dawson and directed that the chief officer, Mr. J. Brown, who had been detained in Singapore to give evidence, be awarded compensation, the whole costs of the inquiry to be borne by the Crown.

PARSEE CHARITY FUNDS.

In recognition of the valuable services rendered by Mr. Framjee H. Arjane, as trustee and hon. secretary of their Charity Funds for the last six years, a large gathering of the members of the Parsee Community of Hongkong and Canton assembled at the Parsee Club House, in Elgin Street, on Saturday evening, and presented him with a handsome urn made of solid silver, with two silver trays, silver glasses and other minor accessories. The meeting hall was profusely decorated with green foliage, and festoons of flowers, and all through great enthusiasm prevailed. Mr. H. N. Mody, the popular leader of the Parsee community of South China, presided, and proceedings were opened by his reading the following telegram from the Parsee community of Canton:—"H. N. Mody, President Parsee community, Hongkong. Please inform meeting to-day we and all heartily join in presentation to our esteemed secretary, Arjane, wishing him bon voyage—Canton, Anjanum" (community).

Mr. H. Ruttonjee, while requesting the president to make the presentation in the name of the subscribers, gave a short history of the movement, observing that in deference to the generally expressed wish of the members of the community, and their urgent request he, in conjunction with some friends, started and circulated a list of subscription amongst the members of the Parsee community of Hongkong and Canton, and out of 100 members, for ready contribution of various sums making up a total of 600 dollars in five days. It would thus be seen that virtually the whole community had joined in doing honour to Mr. Arjane, who is rightly held in high esteem by his co-religionists for his righteousness and independence and other virtues. He eulogised the valuable services rendered by Mr. Arjane to the poor members of the community by quietly getting subscription for them from the more fortunate members of the community, and he paid a tribute to Mr. Arjane's zeal and disinterested efforts in increasing the charity funds to a figure very nearly verging on one lac of dollars. He concluded by expressing his hearty good wishes for Mr. Arjane's health and future happiness.

Mr. N. K. Anita, of Messrs. Tata & Co., followed with a short speech, heartily endorsing what had fallen from Mr. H. Ruttonjee. He pointed out that though the presents were not of a great value they were the very embodiment of the hearty good wishes and deep gratitude the community felt for Mr. Arjane's valuable work as a trustee and the secretary of the Charity Funds.

Mr. H. N. Mody, who was heartily cheered, then made the presentation in the name of the subscribers. In a short and touching speech he spoke in eulogistic terms of the unobtrusive zeal with which Mr. Arjane had served the community as the secretary of the Charity Funds, and he wished to assure the President that his work of administering the fund and his conscientious work which Mr. Arjane as his colleague had brought to bear upon it. He expressed his personal regret at the idea of separating himself from such an esteemed colleague and co-religionist, as he had been accustomed by long association and by his virtues to look upon Mr. Arjane not only as a sympathetic friend, but as an affectionate brother. He hoped that Mr. Arjane will live a long and useful life in his native land, full of health, honour and happiness.

Mr. Arjane, who was deeply touched, made a short reply. He expressed his heartfelt and sincere thanks to all those who had assembled there and also all the members of the community, who had evinced so much sympathy and extended to him the right hand of fellowship and brotherly regard. He protested, however, that he had not been doing more than his duty, and that he did not merit the honour that he was receiving. He expressed his great kindness and said he would preserve it in his family as a reminder of the happy days he had spent in China. He assured them that this tangible proof of the extreme kindness and sympathy which they as his co-religionists and countrymen had extended to him during his stay in this colony would always remain enshrined in his memory.

After the presentation ceremony was over the company adjourned to the dining room where light refreshments were served and where Mr. Mody proposed the health of Mr. Arjane wishing him a pleasant and safe passage home, to which a suitable reply was given. After a vote of thanks to Mr. Mody for having presided over the meeting had been accorded as usual, the company dispersed after giving cheers for Mr. Arjane and their ever popular leader.

A correspondent, who has forwarded us the particulars of the presentation says: "It may perhaps be interesting to add that the Parsees use the urns to put the fire on which they burn the sandalwood and other incense while saying their prayers, fire which is the source of heat and light, and consequently of all life, being considered by them as an outward manifestation of the Holy Ahimsa, the Creator of the Universe. As Mr. Arjane belongs to the Priest class, and is known to be extremely religious, this form of presentation was agreed upon by the subscribers as fit and appropriate. The silver urn and trays bear the following inscription in Gujarati: 'Presented to Mr. Framjee Hormusjee Arjane by the Parsee community of Hongkong and Canton in grateful recognition of his valuable services rendered as a trustee and Honorary Secretary of their Charity Funds. November 1904.'

Mr. F. H. Arjane returns to Bombay by the steamer *Lightning*, and does not intend coming to Hongkong again.

ALLEGED MURDER IN THE HARBOUR.

Two Americans and a Pole named respectively, Charles Smith, William Nason, and Erik Hogmann, are now being proceeded against on the charges of murder, and attempted murder. The facts, as alleged, are that on the 27th ultimo a Chinese boy, about 16 years of age, entered the Police Station at Kowloon and said that three Europeans had chartered his mother's sampan to go on to a steamer in the harbour, and when half way across they had caught hold of him and thrown him into the sea, and he had swum ashore. The lad was dripping wet at the time, and was cared for at the station for the night, by Inspector Langley. He told a somewhat rambling story about the men molesting his mother and sister, but no trace of the boat could be found at the time when inquiries were instituted, nor was any report made to the police by the boy's mother. Subsequently, however, the boat was found at Lantau with a girl of 13 and a boy of nine years, who were identified as the lad's brother and sister, and who stated that their mother and another sister, aged six years, had been thrown over-board by three Europeans, and they believed they were drowned. Upon this all the stations were

communicated with, as well as all the shipping in port leaving for Canton and Macao, while a strict look-out was kept for the probably dead bodies of the woman and child. From inquiries made it was learned that three Europeans, answering to the descriptions given by the surviving children, had landed at Lantau, and made off in the direction of the New Territory. Learning this the Police Sergeant Kern organized a scouting party to go after the fugitives, and bands, eventually, after a strenuous chase bringing their quarry to bay in the New Territory. They were brought in under custody, and when confronted with the children were immediately identified as the men who had engaged their boat. In the meantime the corpses of a woman and a little girl had been found floating in the harbour just off Jardine's Wharf, and these in turn were identified by the children, as their mother and sister, respectively.

The three alleged murderers were placed before Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz this afternoon, when the case was, on the application of Chief Inspector of Detectives Hanson, remanded for the purpose of collecting evidence.

At eleven o'clock this morning, Charles Smith, Erik Hogmann, and William Nason were arraigned before Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, at the magistracy, charged with murder, and attempted murder, under circumstances recorded in these columns last evening.

Behol Singh, Indian Police Sergeant, testified that at eleven o'clock on Saturday last, the 3rd inst., he was in a boat at Deep Water Bay, when the sergeant on the Pingshan station came in and said he had to search for and arrest three murderers. He accordingly landed, and went with the sergeant along the shore and when near the big temple he met another sergeant who gave him certain information, upon which went along the shore together, until they saw the three accused, and after following them some distance came up with them, and witness arrested them. He took them to the Pingshan Station, and there he got the Police launch, and brought the accused to Hongkong, and handed them over to the Inspector in charge at the Central Police Station, Inspector Withers.

Mr. Hanson then applied for one week's remand as he was not ready to go on with the case, which was set for hearing on the 13th inst. at 2.15 o'clock p.m.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

At a monthly meeting of the general committee of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce, held in the Chamber Room, St. George's Building, on Tuesday, 8th November, there were present: Mr. E. A. Hewitt (Chairman), Hon. W. J. Gresson, Messrs. A. Haupt, N. A. Siebs, J. R. M. Smith, H. E. Tomkins, R. Chatterton Wilcox, Hon. R. Sheehan (ex officio), and A. R. Lowe, Secretary.

The minutes of the monthly meeting held on 5th ultimo were read and confirmed.

NEW MEMBER.
The Secretary reported that since the last meeting Messrs. Jorg and Company had been elected to membership, subject to their usual confirmation at the annual general meeting.

It was reported that the Colonial Secretary had kindly placed at the disposal of the Chamber copies of telegrams received from the B.M. Consul-General, Shanghai, and the Secretary to the Government of India, advising the withdrawal of quarantine restrictions against Hongkong on the 17th and 30th September respectively.

Correspondence was read from the Decimar Association explaining the progress made in the Home Parliament with regard to the Weights and Measures Bill, and asking for monetary assistance. It was decided, as the Chamber had supported the introduction of such a system for the Empire in 1902, to send a donation of £10 to the Association's Parliamentary Campaign Fund.

Further correspondence with the Government regarding the introduction of zone time in the Colony was passed, all of which had previously been sent to the local press for information of the public.

PARIS SANITARY CONVENTION.
The replies from the shipping firms and agencies to the Chamber's letter drawing their attention to the terms of the Paris Sanitary Convention were laid on the table, and after some discussion it was decided to communicate with the authorities at the various adjacent ports to see whether they would be willing to reciprocate with similar sanitary measures against shipping if Hongkong became a party to the Convention.

REGISTRATION OF CHINESE PARTNERSHIPS.
This question was again adjourned, as the reply from the Singapore Chamber regarding the position of this question in the Straits Settlements was not to hand.

IMBECILE BILL.
Correspondence with the Government relating to the Imbecile Ordinance Amendment Bill and the discussion was adjourned to the December meeting.

TRAM ACCIDENT.
An accident occurred in front of Wallington Barracks about four o'clock on Saturday afternoon, by which it was first feared a European constable would lose his life. Police Constable Williams, of No. 7 Station, West Point, was returning to his station after a bicycle ride, and while trying to get out of the way of an advancing car, No. 20, his wheel skidded and threw him sideways, and he was thus knocked down by the car which had not time to stop. Constable Williams was caught by the life-guard and considerably cut and bruised. He was soon released from his perilous position, and taken to the Station Hospital, Inspector Collett subsequently sending him to the Government Civil Hospital for treatment. Inquiries made this afternoon at the hospital showed that Constable Williams was better and progressing favourably, and no fears are now entertained as to his ultimate recovery. A gentleman, who was in the tram at the time, exonerated the motor-man from blame, stating that it was too sudden and unforeseen for the man to stop his car any quicker than he did.

A NAOSAKI telegram, dated Nov. 13, states that, according to a certain Korean who has recently returned from Vladivostok, the closing of that harbour by ice is expected to take place earlier this year than in ordinary years, and that in some places there is found already to a thickness of 5 fathoms.

THE ADVANTAGES OF LIQUID FUEL.

At the invitation of Messrs. Arnold, Karberg and Co., the local agents for Sir Samuel, Samuel and Co., the general managers of the Shell Trading and Transport Company, a large number of prominent shipping men and others were invited to witness a demonstration on board the *Goldmouth*, of the advantages of oil as a motive power as compared with coal. The party left Murray Pier in two launches at eleven o'clock this morning and boarded the *Goldmouth* some half an hour later, at her anchorage at the rear of Stonecutter's Island. Amongst those present were Messrs. Goetz, Westerbuer, Arndt and Bovey (of Messrs. Arnold Karberg & Co.), Messrs. Forbes and E. Miller (Messrs. Bradley & Co.), Mr. Kray (Asiatic Petroleum Co.), Captain Cocker (of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs), Messrs. E. A. Hewitt (P. & O. S. N. Co., Ltd.), Newman Mumford (Lloyd's Surveyor), Strickmeyer (Jensen & Co.), Hermann (Gaupe & Co.), Nicolai and Gierstenbraen (Hamburg-America Linie), C. M. Ede, Captain Hunt, Chief Engineer Blake, and Haution (Royal Naval Yard), Bowles (Standard Oil Co.), W. S. Bailey (Bailey & Co. shipbuilders), Michael (Inspector Norddeutscher Lloyd) and Chief of Staff Souchou, Captain-Lieutenant Egies, Engineer Lemke, Engineer Bouelke, and Staff Paymaster Lehman (of S. M. S. *First Starmark*).

On arrival on board the party were met by Captain Starkey and his officers, and in a very short space of time, the ship was under way, and a most delightful tour of the islands around Hongkong was commenced. The *Goldmouth* was under the control of Pilot Captain John McIlroy, and throughout the trip the ship moved at a steady uniform rate. The day being beautifully fine, and a delicious breeze blowing the outing proved a distinct pleasure to all concerned. Leaving Stonecutter's Island the ship passed the north of the Kellet Bank, and then proceeding through the East Lamma channel, made Cape d'Aguilar, and passing south of the Bokhara rocks, entered the Harbour through the Lyeemong Pass, stopping at the men-of-war anchorage to land the guests, at three o'clock.

The *Goldmouth*, built by Messrs. Swan and Hunter on the Tyne, is practically a new ship, having only been finished last year. This is the first trip she has made to Hongkong, arriving here via Batoum on Friday evening, but she has made several trips across the western Ocean, calling particularly at Port Arthur (Texas). She was built at a cost of upwards of £120,000 and is 500 feet long and 47 feet between perpendiculars. Her capacity is equal to 9357 tons of bulk oil, her seven tanks carrying 1213, 1198, 1335, 1231, 1222, 1238 and 1284 tons, respectively. In addition there are two summer tanks on the upper deck capable of carrying 336 and 300 tons, respectively. There are three cofferdams, six masts, and forward, with a water capacity of 33, 116, and 22 tons respectively, so that there is always a volume of water between the oil and the stokehold, and also between the oil and the forecastle where the members of the crew sleep. The midship one is of use in this way. In the event of two different kinds of oil being carried, any leakage would percolate into the coffer dam and prevent the two kinds from mixing. The vessel also carries in her ballast tanks 1440 tons of water. The arrangements for pumping out the tanks are both massive and complete, and after the discharge of a cargo of oil, with very little trouble the steamer is convertible into an ordinary large general cargo steamer.

The great feature of the use of liquid fuel is its general economy. The *Goldmouth*, which is capable of steaming twelve knots, but by instructions from the owners does not exceed ten, burns thirty-five tons of oil a day, whilst a ship of the same size using coal, would require forty-five tons of the very best Welsh coal to maintain an equal speed. Furthermore the number of men required is very much smaller. Here only eight firemen are needed, whilst twenty would be necessary in a similar ship burning coal. The boilers are six in number, five being English, worked by steam, and the sixth a German patent, utilising compressed air. To-day, however, the last-named, and one of the other boilers were under repair so that the whole speed was maintained by four boilers only. It was noticeable throughout the trip that no smoke was emitted from the funnel. The motive power is obtained by running a torch into the boiler, and turning on the steam, the oil being sprayed into the boiler by means of a pump. Almost all the party on board went into the engine-room and were highly surprised with the cleanliness of the place, and the apparent simplicity of the machinery. Mr. Omar, who has had many years' experience of oil fuel, in the older ships is the Chief Engineer, and has with him, Messrs. Renton and Bambo, as second and third lieutenants, respectively. We have already referred to Captain Starkey, the general commander, also many years in the Company, and who has as officers Mr. Kern (chief) der White (second) and Mr. Johnstone (third).

On arriving in the harbour once more, all present united in expressing thanks to Messrs. Arnold, Karberg & Co. for the unique experience provided, and it was generally conceded that from a labour and space saving point of view, the use of liquid fuel has many distinct advantages, and that in time it would be much more generally employed.

An excellent lunch was served on board (by the Hongkong Hotel Co.).

DEATH OF MR. R. RIDDOCH.

His many friends and acquaintances, both here and along the China coast will learn with regret that "Old Bob" Riddoch passed away suddenly at Saigon on the 27th inst., at the age of sixty-five. The deceased, who was in Hongkong a few days since, as chief engineer of the s.s. *An Pho*, was a native of Finavon, in Fife (Scotland), and was by trade a millwright being for a number of years connected with the firm of Randolph and Elders, shipbuilders of Glasgow. He then became guarantee engineer for most of the Newhaven and Dieppe paddle steamers, and was for eighteen years engaged in the service of the Scottish Oriental shipping line previous to its being transferred to the Norddeutscher Lloyd. During the time he was associated with the Oriental he voyaged out to the East, from home, the steamers *Edinburgh*, *London*, and *Kronos*, and other. When last in Hongkong he complained slightly regarding his health, and mentioned to some of his friends that he was thinking of retiring and going home. His wife, predeceased him many years ago and, besides numerous friends, he leaves two daughters to mourn his loss, one of whom is the wife of Mr. James MacDonald, the Government marine surveyor.

CERTAIN Southern merchants have obtained permission to work the coal mines at Ichow in the Western Hills, where the coal is said to be just as good as the Tongshan coal. The head office will be at Pootung, and the working capital is £11,000.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, MACAO.

LAYING OF THE FOUNDATION STONE.

"OPUS MAGNUM EST."

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Macao, 4th December.

For seventy years neglected and uncared for, the ruins of the old Cathedral of St. Paul in this city, begun in 1602, and completed in 1623, once again claim the hallowed memory of its former sanctity which, for close upon three quarters of a century, has been desecrated by the "unholy and ungodly uses" to which that sanctified spot had been applied since the memorable night of 1834, when a destructive fire reduced the sacred edifice to ashes. It was shortly after the hour of eleven at night after the bells of the clock in the steeple chimed for the last time that the historic building came crumbling to the ground as the devastating element was making its havoc in the city of Macao in that fatal year of 1834. Since that long period of time many and varied have been the suggestions for the treatment of the ruins that have excited the admiration of every visitor to the Portuguese settlement. At one time it was mooted to rebuild the church, at another it was proposed to demolish the monumental facade, and later the sale of the granite used for the splendid flight of steps at the entrance to the cathedral was spoken of. Still more recently the vandalism of property owners, with the sanction of the Municipal Council, was almost on the point of annexing a certain portion of the majestic entrance for purposes of residential buildings. But the timely intervention of the ecclesiastical authorities happily averted what would have been not short of an archaeological catastrophe, and thus the splendid approach of St. Paul's has been saved, let us hope, for all time.

THE SCHEME OF RE-CONSTRUCTION.

With the arrival of the Rev. Antonio José Gomes, D.D., of the Portuguese Mission, the idea was conceived for the restoration of the old church in all its former glory. How his conception took form and how it developed will best be seen in the perusal of his discourse on the occasion of the laying of the foundation stone this afternoon of the new church to be dedicated to the Portuguese patron St. Anthony. The ceremony took place at 3 p.m. to-day, in the presence of the largest concourse of people that assembled at any public function here. It was performed by the Right Rev. Don João Paulino d'Azevedo e Castro, D.D., bishop of the diocese of Macao and member of the Council of H.M.F.M. the King of Portugal. That an unusual function was being enacted at the site commonly known as St. Paul's to-day was sufficiently evident by the number of flags that floated from masts erected over the long standing pile of granite that did sentinel duty for Macao, for as long as the Portuguese settlement is old, acclaiming to the world the fact of its being the first seat of Christian evangelization in the Orient. The flag of Portugal floated from the apex of the historic monument and along its ridges other flags were placed for ornamentation. The face of the moss-grown walls was out-lined with wire-suspenders for the thousands of coloured lamps that illuminated the whole facade in the evening during the bazaar that was held for the Re-construction Funds. A huge massed was erected against the interior of the wall for the accommodation of several hundred ladies and gentlemen who witnessed the ceremony from this point. For the Governor, his suite and the naval, military, and civil functionaries a special booth was erected and suitably decorated, while for the representatives of the Press of Hongkong a stand was put up in a convenient position. The church dignitaries occupied seats at the altar in another shed, and the populace thronged on the ground at every point of vantage. It was observed that some Chinese, to gain a better view of the scene, climbed to the very top of the facade and monkey-like watched the proceedings from their dizzy perch. There were a good few at the Monte Fort looking at the crowd below from that height. The inevitable kodak-bearers were there too, and some fine films must have been obtained in the splendid light of the day.

THE CEREMONY.

The ceremony was somewhat delayed. The Bishop, accompanied by his Private Secretary, the Rev. Fr. Sarmento, and the church dignitaries arrived on the grounds at 3.10 p.m. and walked up to the altar. His Excellency the Governor was conspicuous by his absence, his aide-de-camp being present on his behalf. It was also noted that the Jesuit Fathers were not present although a representative of the Italian Mission in Hongkong (Rev. Fr. P. de Gabardi) and two priests of the Mission Etrangères were amongst the several thousand people who were present. There were also the Seminarians of St. Joseph's College and the girls of the Collegio Sta. Rosa de Lima with the Sisters of the school.

The A. D. C. to the Governor arrived at 3.45 p.m. and immediately after the ceremony began with the blessing of the salt and water. Then the ground was blessed. The spot was marked by a plain black cross; it is a usual ceremony in the Roman Catholic ritual in the consecration of a church or a cemetery. The blessing of the corner-stone was the next proceeding. His Lordship with the silver trowel made the sign of the Cross on each side of the stone, then going down on his knees His Lordship recited the *Liberty of the Saints*, repeated the *Antiphona* of *Sanctus Spiritus* repeated by the Chorus of *Servants* conducted by Rev. A. Rolis, S.J., and the singing of Psalm 101 *Nisi Dominus*, there was a long interval to allow of the signing of the parchment which was afterwards enclosed in a glass tube, and with some Portuguese and Hongkong silver coins and a copy each of the four Hongkong daily newspapers and a copy of the *Bollettino Ecclesiastico* soldered in a zinc box this in turn being deposited in the foundation stone. The inscription on the parchment was written and is as follows:—

D. O. M.

Veneremur edem B. Mariae Imm. pridem sacram Divi Pauli hoc tempore appellatione celebratam Januarius velut collapsum novi conditoris ut Antonio Sanchi Olini penitus opit veratloni interstiti restitutum carverit. Pont. Rotic: Pio X. Caroli I. Lusit. Principe Macao. Antist: Jan. Paulino de Azevedo et Castro Martino Pinto de Queiroz Montenegro hanc Mac. Provin. anno moderato millionum novorum locata fundamenta prid. non. dec. MDCCCXCVI. anni B. Mariae Imm. solemniss quinquagenariis primis reudentibus.

Rendered literally into English that historical document reads: "The people of Macao have decided that the ancient church which, centuries ago, was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary and known as Paul's Cathedral, be now re-constructed and dedicated to the great Patron of the Portuguese, St. Anthony, during the pontificate of Pope Pius X., in the reign of Carlos I, King of Portugal, being at the time the Bishop of Macao João Paulino d'Azevedo e Castro, and the Governor of the Province Martinho Pinto de Queiroz Montenegro. Fourth day of December, 1904, in the year of the fifth Jubilee [50th anniversary] of the Immaculate Conception."

It was signed by all the clergy present, the officials and heads of Government departments and others, including Chin-

ese, who were prominently identified with the ceremony. This done, the Bishop assisted by the Rev. Frs. Ariaga, Lus, and Alvares, walked along the circuit of the foundation of the future church, scattering holy water as he pronounced the prayers in the meantime. The antiphony *Bene fundata est* was intoned. Returning to the corner-stone had been ready to be lowered into position, Mr. Castro again recited prayers and, standing, waving the stone as it was lowered into the pit under the direction of Foreman Camêro, and so concluded the ceremony.

REV. DR. GOMES'S ADDRESS.

At 4.45 p.m. the Rev. Dr. Antonio J. Gomes, D.D., having received, kneeling, the benediction pronounced by His Lordship the Bishop at the foot of the altar, proceeded to ascend the pulpit (a temporary erection), the assembly meanwhile gathering around at most advantageous positions in order to listen to a discourse the eloquence of whose language and the sincerity and fervour of whose appeal have rarely—and probably never before—fell upon the public ear at Macao. It was evident to the thousands whose eager eyes were concentrated upon the reverend gentleman that, when he had taken his stand at the rostrum, the Father became sensibly affected by the large crowd before him, his first words of the splendid discourse being uttered in a visibly affected manner. In the brief space at my disposal I cannot but very concisely present just a bare summary of the most salient points of the soul-stirring address, much of the beauty of the speaker's rhetoric being lost in translation. Dr. Gomes took for his text Gen. 28, 16—*Vere Dominus est in loco isto, et ego nesciebam*. Verily, this place is sacred and remarkable. He pointed to these venerable ruins, that immense pile of granite erected in a plumb-line and indestructible, that majestic facade, which has stood for three centuries in all its architectural beauty, as evidences acclaiming the sanctity of the spot. Religious sentiments were bound up in that gigantic monument, and many had admired in it the wonders of art. Those souls that were animated by faith read on that broad page of granite, writ in black letters, the most shameful history of paganism over Christianity. Those were sacred precincts that at one time had been the nursery of many Portuguese missionaries in China, of many preachers of the Gospel, of many messengers of civilization and of many martyrs in the East. Holy were those sacred precincts where were interred the remains of their elders, for there was the cemetery of their ancestors. But, the Rev. Father, said: No, no, that place could not be holy when, ten months ago, for the first time he ascended that monumental flight of steps that led to those venerable ruins, and beheld the sights that met his gaze. How could a Christian temple be turned into a public heathen sink, the roaming ground of the most unclean of the lower forms of animals, and a terrace for the drying of joss-sticks? Yet when he looked up and beheld the Sign of the Cross, the image of the Virgin, and the statues of the saints adorning the niches of that facade, solid and standing like a pyramid amidst the most heinous and infernal surroundings, his clerical spirit received a rude shock. Yet, when the city of the holy name of God impressively contributed to that most odious profanity. He, as an adopted child of the land, appealed to Macao, to that city that was the most precious jewel set in the Portuguese Crown, the centre of Christian civilization; Macao, the Rome of the East, the loyal city, to allow him to speak openly and without reserve what he felt by an imperious and irresistible force to say that day. Dr. Gomes then proceeded in caustic, but with sincere, language to lay the blame for the scenes of profanity that desecrated the holiness of that spot to the apathy that allowed such things to come to pass. He characterized that indifference as an affront to religion, to Art, to patriotism, yea, even to hygiene itself and to public health. Referring to the precious Christian relics, he spoke of the attempts to despoil the facade of its bronze statues, and the broken colonnades that withstood fire and wind in the memorable typhoon of 1874, as the work of preservation at the hands of God to the present time. He spoke of that day as a day that would be indelibly engraved in his mind, when in the morning the sacrifice of the Mass was again offered after a lapse of seventy years. He alluded to the work of re-construction as a work of God. *Opus magnum est!* It was a great work, a colossal undertaking, a gigantic enterprise; but it is as it should be, because it was God's and for God. Dealing with the arguments which he had heard advanced against the project he alluded first and foremost to that which stated that there were already too many churches in Macao and why build a new one? In the speaker's opinion it was an illogical argument. They were there that day not to build a new church but to restore one which for seventy years has not had a substitute; one that stood in all its grandeur some three hundred years ago! When gambling dens sprung up in their midst, flourishing and multiplied, did the voice of fanaticism raise against the increase of these gaming houses? When prostitution became rife and houses of ill-fame increased in number, was it heard that there were too many places of infamy and vice? Because of that silence was Macao labelled across the map of the world with the stigma of the "Monte Carlo of the East." It was not possible that there can be too many houses of God. Let there come to Macao the triumphs of Progress and Civilization in the railways and the harbour improvements with their concomitants—commerce and industry—but she must outshine in her religious fervour and the magnificence of her religious institutions. The reverend father's emotion was plainly visible when he asserted, with his sincerity, that the idealism which he had in view was one inspired by God. The cherished hope of the restoration of St. Paul's in all its pristine glory was an ideal inspired in him by God, with Whom nothing is impossible. To preserve the venerable ruins amidst their unholy and ungodly surroundings was a standing shame to the colony he cherished as the home of his adoption. He would sooner see its last vestige removed; indeed, see the last trace erased of Macao, the beacon of the faith of their ancestors. In St. Paul's rebuilt he hoped there would be raised a majestic basilica to correspond with the glorious traditions of Macao, and he took to the subject of ways and means, he took to talk those "men of little faith" those with whom money was every consideration. The speaker continued: Money was secondary. It was not gold that was wanted. It was the absence of the will that must be felt; for, turning to the sacred books, he read in them *Repleta est terra aurum et argentum*—"the earth is full of gold and silver!" He called upon the Macaenses, the Portuguese and all who spoke the common tongue of Camoens, if there had been one there present in that vast assembly who was opposed to the re-building of the church let him leave those precincts. After a pause, as the speaker observed that none left he called upon the assembly to all pledge with him, as their minister, for the reconstruction of St. Paul by each contributing what came within his own sphere to the accomplishment of the desired end. Pointing to the foundation-stone he said: "Let that stone be the testimony of our pledge. Over that stone, which has been well and truly laid to-day let there be raised a majestic basilica that will stand for all

time and against all protests. *Avanti! Avanti! a reconstrução de São Paulo!*"

When the Rev. Dr. Gomes descended from the rostrum it was 5.20 p.m. He spoke for exactly twenty-five minutes.

After some hesitancy, some person in the crowd led with applause to the address, and loud calls of "Viva St. Paul!" "Viva os Macaenses!" "Viva os Portuguezes!" were heard. It seemed as if the entire body of the populace rather doubted the propriety of this later proceeding, much as all admired the brilliance of the address and the genuine feelings that inspired it. The spectators dispersed amidst the blessings of His Lordship the Bishop.

A bazaar was held immediately after, and continued throughout the evening till midnight. The special attractions have been arranged for Saturday and Sunday next when a large number of visitors and patrons are expected from Hongkong. In connection with the open air fête next week a special feature will be the pyrotechnic display.

At the present time the moment is opportune for us to present to our readers a historical sketch of the building whose conspicuous facade stands as the most interesting religious monument and landmark in Macao. The sketch is extracted from an article on "Religious Memories" contributed by W.L.H., from Macao, to the *Mangalore Magazine*, and printed in the June, 1900, number of that publication.

After briefly reviewing the history of the Portuguese settlements in China the writer says:—

Coming to the subject of this paper, Religious Memories of Macao, we shall see what was the rapid and remarkable development of the department of the colony, that occupation, under the auspices of the missionaries, in 1565, the first Jesuits entered the colony, and in a few years they had founded a missionary college. In 1595, the college was burnt down, but it was immediately rebuilt on a larger and more commodious scale. There were seventy or eighty rooms in it; not that so many missionaries were ever expected to reside there at a time, but Macao was the headquarters of the Japanese mission; then in its most flourishing period, and it often happened that large bands of missionaries had to wait there the monsoon that was to take them to their field of labour. Then, many of the rooms must have been occupied by the young members of the Society, European as well as Japanese, preparing themselves for work in the mission where so many of them were to shed their blood for the faith which they preached. Japan is quaintly called by an old historian of the Society in Portugal, "the pet mission," owing, no doubt, to its popularity among the youthful aspirants to missionary life. Léon Pagès, one of the late historians of Japanese missions, calls St. Paul's College at Macao "a training school of martyrs." As an educational institution, St. Paul's was soon provided with two masters of Latin, was a professor of theology, one of philosophy, and one of belles-lettres, the establishment included a library, an observatory, and an apothecary shop. When in the early days was John Harvard, the pioneer of higher education in the English colonies of North America?

How many noble martyrs and illustrious missionaries, brothers and successors of St. Francis Xavier, e joyed for a longer or shorter period the maternal hospitality of St. Paul's! Blessed Charles Spinola was there about the year sixteen hundred, and according to Pagès, it was he who designed St. Paul's church, the magnificent facade of which is still standing. Blessed Francis Pacheco was professor of theology there for several years, and among the students at the same time was Blessed Didacus Carvalho, who was martyred in Japan in 1624. One cannot pass the ruined portal of the college, now no more, without going back in memory to the days when so many men of heroic mould daily passed that threshold.

The church of St. Paul's was begun in 1606, as is to be seen by the inscription on the corner-stone, but it was not completed until about 1623. The story of its building shows how intimately the interests of religion were affected by the vicissitudes of the colony, and to what extent the mission felt the ups and downs of commerce and war. In 1602, one of Macao's richly laden vessels from Japan, bearing the fortunes of many of the wealthiest colonists, was lost on her voyage home. The following year another vessel of the colony was captured in the straits of Singapore by the Dutch, and on the same day that the disheartening news reached Macao, three ships of the Portuguese sailed boldly into the Macao roads and took possession of a vessel all laden for Japan, while the crew happened to be ashore. Such losses weighed heavily upon the little colony, and many a work of zeal projected by the missionaries had to be delayed, or given up altogether, for want of the alms which in the time of prosperity flowed in so generously. Among the delays was that of the building of St. Paul's church. The edifice had been planned on a grand scale, and as money was wanting to execute the plans, work was discontinued.

Things went on in that way until an hour of common peril brought the different sections of the settlement more closely together, and when the trial was happily over, gratitude and joy opened the purses of the merchants for the completion of what was to be, and in fact has been ever since, the principal monument of the city. On the feast of St. John the Baptist, 1622, a formidable fleet of Macao's implacable enemies bore down upon the little peninsula, as if the Hollanders were determined to make themselves masters, once for all, of their rivals' prosperous colony. There were sixteen vessels, with about eight hundred men. They began the attack in the cool of the m-rning, confident, no doubt, of having the hot part of their work over before the heat of the day would be on. But the sturdy Hollanders little knew the valour of their opponents, who, though few in numbers, were prepared to offer the most determined resistance. Every man in Macao was to be a soldier, if not a hero. Not only did the wealthy merchants leave the breezy halls and the cool retreats of their gardens to shoulder a musket at the front, but even the missionaries, knowing well that their work took an active part in the preparations for defence. Fr. Rho, an accomplished mathematician, who later on took a prominent part in the celebrated astronomical work of the missionaries at Peking, rendered valuable service in the principal fortress situated on the summit of the hill near the college.

The assailant landed in a quiet little bay, and being much superior in numbers to the force sent against them, they advanced with little opposition towards the city. But hardly had they rounded the hill near the shore, and come in sight of the town, when the fortress opened fire with four pieces. The principal gun, under the direction of Fr. Rho himself, threw them into consternation by its first well-directed shot. That was the beginning of their rout and of Macao's glorious victory, which may be spoken of at greater length in a subsequent paper.

So grateful were the colonists for Fr. Rho's services at the critical moment, that they resolved that St. Paul's should be completed without further delay. It was really a beauti-

ful church, as is amply testified by the monumental facade still standing almost intact. Fr. Jarrie, the historian of the Indian missions, says that St. Paul's of Macao was similar to St. Paul's of Goa. The facade is all of granite richly sculptured with allegorical and mystical devices, the only fault perhaps to be found with it being that it appears somewhat overcharged. Only the front was of granite; the walls were massive structures of a kind of concrete, composed principally of ferruginous sand from decomposed granite, mixed with mud from the river and a little lime.

Fr. Alexander de Rhodes, S.J., the celebrated missionary of Cochinchina, writing from Macao in 1623, says of St. Paul's college and church: "Our Society has a large college here which can be compared with the finest in Europe. At least the church is the most magnificent I have seen, even in Italy, excepting St. Peter's of Rome." These words may perhaps be some exaggeration in this judgment of the enthusiastic missionary, but his words are an record to show at least what impression the edifice made upon him. The writer has had the good fortune of hearing an old and highly honoured Portuguese native of the colony glow enthusiastically over the beauty of St. Paul's when it still stood in the first quarter of the century. The woodwork particularly, executed entirely by skilled Japanese workmen, was praised as exquisitely beautiful.

The church stood until 1835, when it was burnt down one blustering winter night. The frontispiece, as has been said, still stands almost intact, with even the fine bronze statues of Our Lady, of St. Paul, and four Jesuit saints still in their niches. "What fine old cathedral is that?" visitors exclaim, as the outlines of the majestic ruins come in sight, from the deck of the steamer upon entering the harbour. From the ruins of the material edifice they may form some idea of the importance of the mission which had such a beautiful church; but little do they think of the heroism which sent forth from St. Paul's so many generous youths and men of mature age, ready to sacrifice their best strength and talent to carry "the glad tidings" to the gentiles; ready, too, to give themselves up to the pit or the stake, in imitation of the Divine Pastor who laid down his life for his sheep. Fr. de Rhodes, among others, records that the Fathers of St. Paul's used to keep with reverential care the relics of their martyrs in Japan, whenever any relics were to be obtained. They were all labelled and kept in good order, as long as the Jesuits were there; but later on, and particularly at the time of the fire, things fell into confusion, and the relics were thrown together with no label or mark to permit of distinguishing one from the other. They are still preserved in the domestic chapel of the Jesuits, once more established in Macao, so whose hands they reverted several years ago.

In the same chapel there is another relic of far greater interest. It is a part of the forearm of St. Francis Xavier, a bone several inches long. When the arm of the Saint was severed to be sent to Rome, two or three pieces of the bone were removed for distribution among the missions which had been the scenes of the Apostle's labours. The principal of these relics went to St. Paul's of Macao, as representing the mission of Japan, and also, perhaps, on account of Macao's proximity to the scene of the Saint's death. The island of San Juan is only sixty miles from Macao. The relic is enclosed in a handsome silver reliquary which was made in London at the expense of a pious family in whose house the relic, though belonging to the cathedral, was kept after the burning of St. Paul's.

THRILLING EXPERIENCE.

FIRST WOMAN CAPTURED IN PRESENT WAR.

Few women in the world have had the experience of Miss Karroll of the Russian Red Cross, who was captured by the Japanese and arrived in *Chosen* the day before yesterday with an Osaka bullet wound in her arm, says the *Chefoo Daily News*. Miss Karroll is probably the first Red Cross nurse who has been taken prisoner on either side.

The young lady came direct from Newchwang and is a visitor at the Russian Consulate where every attention is paid her in order that she may speedily recover from the effects of her imprisonment and the awful sights she has been forced to witness in the line of her duty. Stay-at-home people have not a good conception of the horrors of modern warfare. They find official reports cold and matter-of-fact, and the majority of newspaper reports, judging from these, they think men die without agonies, and that there is no suffering but the chagrin of defeat. But if you would know of war's darker side, of tears welling from dying eyes, of loving letters written at death's door and dictated by strong men who a life blood is steadily ebbing, and of the heart-rending combination of physical and mental anguish the dying sufferer go to the Red Cross nurses for they alone can tell you the truth. They will not speak of the clang of steel against steel, the shouts of the victorious, and the thrill that comes to the victor when the bayonet goes home, but of other things that are generally left out of account when nations prepare for war.

Miss Karroll is no exception to the rule. Like the majority of her sisters of the Red Cross, she deserves the applause of all civilised people. It was at Putuif Hill, eight days ago, that she was captured—At Putuif Hill, the Japanese suffered a reverse, losing a battery of eighteen guns—Miss Karroll was away on the lifeless battle-field, after night fall, striving to locate the wounded by their cries, when a squad of Japanese made her prisoner.

SUGAR CONSUMPTION TAX.

We have received a copy of tables showing the proposals of the Japanese as regards the increase in the present taxes, the imposition of new taxes and the increase in the Customs' Duties. The following table, which is of interest to the commercial community of Hongkong, relates to the sugar consumption tax:—

Normal rate,	Already increased.	Proposed further increase.	Total.
Class I.—Yr. 60	50 sen	Yr. 50	Yr. 1.10
" II.—Yr. 1.00	Yr. 30	50 sen	Yr. 1.30
" III.—Yr. 1.20	Yr. 30	50 sen	Yr. 1.80
" IV.—Yr. 2.80	370	700	

We have it on the authority of the *Asahi* that the various increases in the present taxes and the levying of new taxes will be executed from the following dates:—
Land Tax, Income Tax, Business Tax, Patent Medicine Business Tax—From the 1st January next.
Stamp Duty—From the 1st April next.
Mining Tax—From the same date on which the revised Mining Regulations will come into force.

Death Duties—From the 1st April next.
Salt Monopoly—From the 1st June next.
Other taxes—At the date of their proclamation.

It is also reported that it is estimated the following yearly revenue will accrue from the Cereal Import Tax:—Rice, Y2,013,377; Beans, Y447,008; Goma (Sesamum orientale) flour, Y25,468; Wheat, Y12,909; Barley, Y1,594; Ymout, Y203,621; Others, Y8,440.

THE RELIGIONS OF CHINA.

7th inst.

The Rev. E. J. Hardy, M.A., author of many interesting works, including "How to be happy through Married," which, by the way, has attained to the penny edition apothecosis of popularity, lectured at the City Hall last evening under the auspices of the Hongkong Odd Volumes Society, on "The Religions of China."

H.E. the Governor presided over a fairly large gathering, and introduced the reverend gentleman, who having admitted that his subject was a very large one indeed, proceeded to treat principally with Confucianism, Buddhism and Taoism. The first supplied the Chinese with morals, the second appealed to their spiritual nature, and Taoism to their gambling interest in chance and luck. He thought Confucius had been senselessly overestimated since his death and said that his great influence might be accounted for by the fact that his writings were used as text books in schools and for competitive examinations. This great teacher laid no claim to originality and once said he was "only an editor and compiler of the works of the ancients yet there was no doubt that many of his precepts were learned from personal experience. He refrained from committing himself to theories of the supernatural and taught that men know nothing about the gods, but that they should live as if always in their presence. Asked if there were one word which would serve as a rule of conduct for all life, he replied "Is not reciprocity such a word?—What you do not want done to yourself, do not to others." Buddhism, which was at present being simultaneously derided and advocated, and neglected and espoused by the Chinese, was a beautiful religion when missionaries first brought it to China some 250 years before Christ, but being brought into contact with Taoism and an idolatry imported from India quickly became debased, accounted for the inequalities of earth by its doctrines of heaven, purgatory, transmigration and nirvana. Instead of a fixed heaven and hell for which no one was good enough or bad enough it proclaimed a heaven and hell of many mansions—each person went to his own place, which he had prepared himself. He who was without desire, dead to himself, alone lived. Of the five commandments of Buddha—thou shalt not kill any living thing; thou shalt not steal; thou shalt not commit any unchaste act; thou shalt not drink any intoxicating liquor—the ordinary Chinese Buddhist obeyed whichever suited him. Taoism was followed by a class of people who worshipped men who had been famous as discoverers, statesmen, philanthropists, or even men celebrated for domestic virtue, and believed that human beings became spirits and are happy in future worlds. At present day, however, the religion has degenerated into little better than a system of fortune-telling and an emporium of incantations against evil spirits. The three doctrines, however, were very contradictory and Chinese considered it safest in the uncertainty as to the best way of reaching the regions of the blest to take passage by all three of those religious routes.

Other speakers included Sir Henry S. Berkeley, Hon. A. W. Brewin, and Mr. Dyer Bull, and after votes of thanks and been accorded the lecturer and H.E. the Governor, the proceedings terminated.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK.

An interesting circumstance in connection with the opening of the new Nagasaki office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, on the 14th ult., was the presentation to the Corporation, by the Chinese merchants of Nagasaki, of a pair of beautiful silver vases, bearing the following inscription, in English on one and in Chinese on the other:

"To the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation."

"The prosperity of commerce depends greatly upon the circulation of money. Until the establishment of your Bank at this port in 1895 the merchants of Nagasaki had difficulty in securing advances of money through the security of Banks. Since then the credit of your Bank has been shown to us as well as to foreigners. We, the undernamed merchants, have been greatly profited through securing advances of money from your Bank."

"As your Bank has just been rebuilt, we beg to offer a pair of silver vases in token of congratulation and remembrance."

WHERE TREASURE LIES IN CHINA.

The following interesting article was specially written for the *Shanghai Times* and appeared in a recent issue:—

The description of a prospecting journey through the metropolitan province of Chihli about the gold and copper region, near the Great Wall, but south of this historic structure. The first place any indication of gold was observed was near the head waters of the Tachihho (Great Stone River) to the west of the Chibimanchi coal field. In this region the ferruginous granites are very hard and the quartzite streaks very narrow. Down to a depth of 50 or 60 feet the seams are not much more than 7 inches wide. They run more east and west than generally the case in North China, and they thus give the impression that they are simply leads off the wider and richer seam running north-east and south-west through the West coast of Pingliangkow, then between Pongtenshan and Taoliaying to the low hills west of Funghsien. Here to the south-west of Pingliangkow the first alteration between greenstone and schist takes place, and the quartzite formation is richer in sulphides of copper and iron and the amount of gold contained is increased.

Crossing the river Shachingkow (Lower Gold Gulle) from Taoliaying one enters upon an agglomerate formation, which might be described as iron banket, extending away in the direction of Tungnangyung (South-east Camp), a region full of interesting legends. A peculiar geological phenomenon is noticed in this neighbourhood, and that is the association of this iron agglomerate with a small coal field, which it overlies in the south of Tungnangyung and west of Taoliaying. The coal is good, exceptionally free from sulphur, but in parts associated with nitre, which latter is found in regions a little further north.

North-west of the coal field there is a hill called Tungteishan or Copper Iron Mountain. There is really no copper on that, which is nothing more than an outcrop of magnetite. The region is very broken and strewed with numerous deep, dry bedded gullies, giving ample opportunity for geological study. This, however, militates against the quality of coal and the facilities of working the same. In fact, no coal mining in the region can only be on a very small scale, but in this way when operated with the iron should be most profitable.

Keeping to the high road towards Liuchia near the Liubo the prospector will come on part of the road cut over a low granitic hill, on the sides of which may be seen boulders of starved quartz, seemingly lying independent of any quartzose load.

Change your course here, either to the north-east towards the Great Wall or to the south-

west along that undulating line of hills with the bold, rugged peaks stretching towards the junction of the Shaho and Lango, and breaking suddenly off north of Yungpingli. Here you will find a continuity of gorges, in parts very much weathered and showing little signs of the pyrites once contained. Where the seam, of which this gorge is the crown, crosses the gullies or appears on the northern or weathered sides, the natives have successfully tapped it notwithstanding its refractory nature.

"The works carried on in various places are merely surface, and may be looked upon in the nature of prospects. They are not bad prospects, either, as material taken generally at the native workings panned out from 310/7 dw. per ton. Such a return should under ordinary circumstances prove attractive, but under the extraordinary circumstances of cheap Chinese labour, and proximity to railway transit, the prospect looks most alluring. So alluring, indeed, that since the region was visited, a company has started with the assistance of foreign capital to operate some of the mines on modern lines. Judicious management should prove the value of this area, though it is by no means one of the really rich areas of Chihli."

Some of the rare earths may be found near the Great Wall. Immediately north of Liuchia. Some found being vanadium, didimium, rubidium and lanthium. Reports of natives stated that "while iron sands, or what we know as platinum sands, were to be found near the Shaho. They certainly brought in considerable samples which, had passed through many hands, but it was impossible to ascertain who was the original finder. It was therefore difficult to say in what region these sands were secured, whether it lay to the north of the Wall or the south thereof. To the north of the Wall gate, known as Taoliangkow, about five miles, a cliff overhangs the river, in which titaniferous iron is found in quantity with the usual associate of platinum, in very small proportion. This left the impression that platinum sands must be sought some distance south of this position in the immediate vicinity of the Wall itself. When the journey was made the river was in flood so that sand prospecting was almost an impossibility.

From Taoliangkow or Liuchia take either a flat bottom boat along the picturesque and rugged bound Shaho, or take a pony as it is exhilarating riding country, and make your way to the old military capital of eastern Chihli known as Yungpingli, a thriving trade centre, which long ago should have been made a treaty town, giving foreigners the right of residence for trade purposes. The people and officials of this town are most friendly to foreigners, and it is an interesting old town to the east of the Shaho just above the junction of this river with the Lango.

Further south there is a shallowing of the Lango, which is used as a ferry crossing at a place called Chihmen. Overhanging this town there is a small kidney-shaped hill over which the market road lies. This hill is of red sandstone, with an outcrop of argillaceous lime stone, with here and there a piece of carboniferous shale. The undulating low hills east of this abound in small fossils and the country carries a coal measure. The formation and quality being similar to that at the Linhsi section of the Kaiping collieries. Linhsi is however on the sothern side of the railway and gives the impression of the complimentary dip of the field which runs along the northern side of the railway from north-east of Kuivi railway station across the Lango in the direction of Funghsien. This may appear to be a very big field and so it would be if it were continuous. It twists, and undulates where it is not interrupted by small hills suddenly rising from the seemingly level Chihlian plain. At the same time there is no doubt but that this is only a section of the famous Kaiping coal field.

The great high way leads through Yungpingli, crosses the Shaho and Lango through Mchichuan, Shaho and Lango, and then through the mountains to the north. Through the whole of this journey from the time the Lango is crossed the indications of iron are not wanting. In the vicinity of Shaho there is a small hill chiefly composed of magnetite at one time worked by the Chinese but discarded for the sake of working the brown hematite and black band, found to the south-west of Tai-pingche, and to the north in the vicinity of Liuchikow. The native work on the iron deposits is very small in extent and primitive in execution. Wasteful as the process is the resulting iron which goes to market in Yungpingli and Fengjenhsien is wonderfully good.

SHIPPING SUBMARINES.

The *Fastnet Times* of the 26th ult. says:—The *Kinagawa Maru*, which arrived here on the 23rd inst. from Seattle, which she left on the 5th inst., brought the five submarine boats for Japan, about which so much has appeared in the American papers recently. Large crowds witnessed the taking on board of the sections of those boats in Seattle and many snapshots of the operations were taken by members of the Press. Two engineers and three artificers have been sent with the boats to superintend the putting together of them. It will perhaps be remembered that about a fortnight or so ago the *Gromobot* left Vladivostok and ran on a rock, and it is believed that she was ordered to watch for the *Kanagawa Maru* and to capture her. As it happened, she stumbled over a rock and hence the submarines got safely into port. The present war then will probably also give us the first illustrations of the working of submarine boats in practical naval warfare, and the lessons taught by it in so far as naval operations are concerned, are a veritable wind-fall to the naval powers of the world and will save them many costly experiments, and many so costly that they could not have been made at all except in naval warfare.

LOVE AND WAR.

RUSSIAN LADY'S ADVENTURE.

The *Asahi* publishes the following letter from its correspondent at the front, referring to the adventure of a Russian lady:—"On the night of the 12th inst., a European lady was observed to be slowly approaching the position of the advance guard of the Centre Army Corps. A sentinel stopped her, and conducted her to the headquarters of the Corps, where the lady stated that she was a nurse, attached to the Russian Army, and that she had lost her way in the course of a walk and happened to reach the Japanese lines. The lady, who gave her age as twenty-two, had in her possession a photograph taken of her in company with a Russian officer, and from this it is supposed by some that learning her lover was taken prisoner in the recent fighting, she had ventured so far with the object of seeing him. Others, however, believe that she is a spy sent by the Russian Commander in the belief that the Japanese would not take a hospital nurse prisoner and would send her back. But the young lady absolutely refused the offer of the Japanese Commander to send her back. Her real motive appears to be her determination to meet her lover, now in the hands of the Japanese. She has braved the piercing cold of a winter's night and the risk of being shot by the Japanese outpost to see the man she loves."

FAR PROPERTY SALE.

At the sales room of Messrs. Hughes and Hough this afternoon, two valuable leasehold properties, situated at Mount Gough, the Peak, were put up for sale by public auction by order of the executor of the will of the late Mr. W. Stuart Harrison. Lot 1 comprised the leasehold messuage and premises known as "Cheong-tong-tai," situated partly on subsection 1 of section C and section G of Rural Building Lot No. 9, held for the term of 75 years created by the Crown Lease thereof and partly on section A of Inland Lot No. 1,336 which is held upon a yearly tenancy from the Crown. The Crown Rent is \$11.00. The premises are let upon a two years' agreement from the 1st day of July, 1904, terminable upon six months' notice, but only if the purchaser wishes to occupy the premises. Bidding started at \$14,000 and eventually the property was secured by Mr. Hancock at an advance of \$2,000.

The second lot to be brought forward was the messuage and premises known as No. 7, Stewart Terrace, situated upon the remaining portion of section C of Rural Building Lot No. 9 which is held for the residue of a term of 75 years created by the Crown Lease thereof. The Crown Rent is \$3.35. The bidding was opened with an offer of \$7,000 which rose to \$8,500 at which figure it was secured by Mr. E. Osborne.

Messrs. Denny and Bowley were the solicitors acting on behalf of the executor.

SHANGHAI AND HONGKONG DYING AND CLEANING CO., LIMITED.

Mr. G. C. Moxon presided at the second annual general meeting of the Shanghai and Hongkong Dyeing and Cleaning Co., Ltd., held yesterday at the Company's offices, No. 22, Des Voeux Road. There were also present Messrs. E. Haskell, F. Ellis, Chan Ki Pan and Yuen Lin Hing.

The Manager (Mr. Moxon) after reading the notice convening the meeting said: "Gentlemen, the accounts and report for the year ending on 31st August last have now been some days in your hands, and I will adopt the usual procedure with your permission and take them as read. I regret that the working account should show a debit balance of \$5,337.34, but in such an enterprise as ours it is perhaps to be expected that at the outset there should be some loss—as time goes on and the works become more generally known I am of opinion that the volume of business will increase and should be attended with profit. To make use of a hackneyed expression, there is no doubt that this Company fills a long-felt want in the Far East, and I cannot but think that its existence will very shortly be justified. It is gratifying to the management to be able to record that the work turned out since we started has given general satisfaction, and it is a cheering fact that our receipts have steadily increased since March last, when the works opened. You have an efficient expert staff, your works are well equipped and well-situated, and I do not think better work could be turned out by any similar institution. We want more business, of course, which is our constant endeavour to obtain, and I have every reason to believe that in this we shall be successful. Before proposing the adoption of the report and accounts I shall be glad to answer any questions. There being no questions, the Chairman proposed, Mr. E. Haskell seconded and it was carried that the report and accounts as presented be adopted and passed."

THE REPORT.

The report presented was as follows:—"The directors beg to submit to the shareholders the annual report and accounts for year ended 31st August, 1904. When the working account on working account of \$5,337.34."

The accounts have been audited by Mr. Arthur R. Leaks of Shanghai.

G. C. MOXON, General Manager.

The accounts are as follows:—

BALANCE-SHEET.

31st August, 1904.

Sundry creditors \$ 126.87

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank 18,351.92

Capital account 69,000.00

\$78,478.79

Gr. Assets \$ c.

Land account \$ 6,104.73

Buildings account 23,638.31

Machinery and plant account 35,240.18

\$59,983.22

Fire insurance unexpired 596.40

Stock account 1,442.46

Furniture and fittings account 542.99

1,985.45

Cash account 677.25

Expenses during construction account 14,600.13

Profit and loss account 5,337.34

\$78,478.79

Gr. Liabilities \$ c.

For the six months ending 31st August, 1904.

To Shanghai works charges account 418.20

fire insurance account 379.45

stationery, printing and advertising 738.37

stock account 2,364.81

coal account 307.20

Shanghai charges account 76.47

delivery charges account 138.74

water account 121.00

Shanghai agency account 1,400.00

taxes account 256.99

Hongkong charges account 389.69

wages account 2,567.93

salaries account 1,054.97

\$10,418.42

Gr. \$ c.

By dyeing and cleaning account \$4,898.73

balance carried to profit and loss account 5,537.34

\$10,418.42

Gr. \$ c.

By exchange account 5,538.18

auditor's fee 68.49

\$5,606.67

Gr. \$ c.

By exchange account 5,538.18

balance carried down being net loss 5,537.34

\$5,538.18

INTERESTING RACES AT HAPPY VALLEY.

ST. ANDREW'S STAKES.

There was a large gathering at the Race Course at half-past seven this morning, when two races of more than usual interest to local sportsmen were run off. The first, entitled the "St. Andrew's Stakes," was open to subscription griffins of this season only, catch weights over ten stones, ten pounds. The distance was half a mile, and when the flag fell the whole of the ten starters got away at a tremendously hot pace. Mr. Apcara's dun griffin forged ahead right from the start, and maintained his lead to the finish winning by a neck. A length divided second and third, with the remainder all close up. The runners were as follows:—

Apcara's dun (Gegg) 1
His Excellency the Governor's blue 2
White and Pirey's brown (Alderton) 3
Cricketball's black (owner) 4
Hon. W. J. Gresson's spotted (owner) 5
Walker's grey (Knox) 6
MacKie's grey (Robertson) 7
Ede and Pott's grey (Mackie) 8
Johnston's white (Johnston) 9
Inglish's dun (Inglish) 10

After this came the match between *Little Momo* and *Desert King*, who have tied during the gymkhana season, in the matter of marks for the Gymkhana Club Challenge Cup. This proved a most exciting event. *Little Momo*, ridden by Mr. W. J. Clarke, and *Desert King*, piloted by the Hon. W. J. Gresson were both in excellent fettle. *Little Momo* got away well, and having the inside berth, led all the way to the Black Rock, when *Desert King*, who had been running under a tight rein, pulled out and got half a length ahead of his opponent. Coming down the straight it looked as though *Little Momo* would be beaten by at least a length, but being smartly urged forward improved the position, and at the Ladies' Grand Stand was barely a neck in the rear. Maintaining this improvement, Mr. Clarke got on terms, and passed the post nozzle to *Desert King*. The finish was most exciting, and both horsemen were heartily cheered, on returning to the weighing room.

Amongst the large gatherings present were H.E. the Governor (Sir Matthew Nathan, R.E.), K.C.M.G., and his Aide-de-Camp, Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Hon. and Mrs. F. H. May, Hon. Gersam Stewart, and the leading members of the Jockey Club.

A BALLADE OF HONGKONG.

In the valley of Bhong there's a spot called Hongkong,
Which you won't find it easy to equal.
They are sportsmen, you bet, but at cricket
—they met.

With a fate which you'll learn from the sequel,
They conclusions did try with a team from Shanghai
And eleven from the Straits of Malacca.
They defeated their mates, but the men of the Straits.

Made the pace far too much of a cracker.
Peace, Peace, there's nothing but peace.
Though Hancock is "tolerably" strong,
He met with his match when he fell to a catch by "The Hawk" in the valley of Bhong.

Peace, Peace, there's nothing but peace,
Though Dixon could hardly go wrong,
And Arthur and Bird made themselves felt
And heard.

When they played in the valley of Bhong,
On this island, I mean, there can never have been

Such a spirited contest enacted,
Though the noise from the Pocks, and the
Umpire's clock,
Shade from our pleasure detracted.

Doth London and its teeth put their swords
In a sheath,
And came down to the plains to give battle,
Preferring a bat to a cane and cocked hat,
And a ball to the musketry rattle.

Peace, Peace, there's nothing but peace,
Though everything else may go wrong,
War will hardly break out, while there's
cricket about.

In the pastoral valley of Bhong,
Peace, Peace, there's nothing but peace,
With the army contingent so strong:
If at fighting they play, they will keep foes
away.

From the Valley that's Happy in Bhong,
It may safely be said that with Mitchell
as head,

The success of a venture is certain:
For he's more than all there, whether taking
the Chair

Or appearing in front of a curtain.
In proposing a toast, I could mention a host
Of fine sportsmen, whom time only millows,
But it may be enough if I name Mr. Hough

As one of the best of good fellows.
Peace, Peace, there's nothing but peace,
Though victory goes to the strong.
They are not very weak in the shade of the Peak.

That looks down on the valley of Bhong.
Peace, Peace, there's nothing but peace,
And I fancy before very long
They will win further fame, for they do play
the game

In this glorious valley of Bhong,
How the H. K. C. C. owes a debt to H. E.
For the interest he took in the matches;
Every day he was there and it seems pretty
clear

He preferred them to writing despatches.
Neath his favouring hand you are bound to
expand

Till the place flows with milk and with
honey:
With a leader like that, you may laugh and
grow fat

And be sure of a run for your money.
Peace, Peace, we'll leave them in peace
There's really no place like Hongkong
And we hope that some year we may once
more repair

To the glorious valley of Bhong,
Peace, Peace, we'll leave them in peace
And perhaps we may meet before long:
When they visit the Straits, a warm welcome
await

All our friends from the valley of Bhong,
Just a word and a sigh for the team from
Shanghai,
With its Drummond, its Parkes, and its
Lennings.

In spite of a Moule they fell into the hole,
From which they emerged with two tannings.
They were not a bad side; but success was
denied.

For they found their opponents still hotter;
Yet of victims a score or it may have been
more

Were as clay in the hands of the Potter,
Peace, Peace, there's nothing but peace,
Though decisions may sometimes be wrong:
They must not complain, but tempt fortune
again

In the cricketing valley of Bhong,
Peace, Peace, there's nothing but peace
A lane without turnings is long,
And it may be that soon they will hand back
the spoon

To our hosts in the valley of Bhong,
—JHU MINIMA, in S. F. Press.

THE RAUB MINN.

The following is the General Manager's Report for the month ending 31st November.
The mine measurements, and assay results of prospecting work, prepared by the Mine Manager, show a total of 271 ft. for the period (4 weeks) under review, made up of 58 ft. sinking, 82 ft. driving, and 131 ft. crosscutting, against a total of 125 ft. for the previous four weeks.

MINES.

New Main Shaft.—Timber for the pump-bob has been delivered, and excavations are now being made for the concrete foundations.

The coming month will see the completion of the headgear.

Bukit Komang Main Shaft.—This has been sunk to 16 ft., making the total depth 104 ft. below the 440 ft. level, and 444 ft. from the surface. The depth more than twice for the 5th level. A crosscut has been started East, and it is estimated that in about 20 ft. the main level will be cut. The shaft is being continued somewhat to give the necessary sump. The bunch of quartz encountered in sinking last month still continues about 24 in. wide, with a value of 1 dwt. per ton.

340 Level North.—Here 20 ft. has been driven, bringing the total to 355 ft. The direction of the lode has become more easterly, and a course of soft slate accompanies it. This latter has enabled greater progress to be made. The lode averages 53 in. in the forebreast and about 12 ft. in all, and is worth 3 dwt.

340 Level North.—Hanging wall Branch.—This was started during the month on a dropper from the main lode on the hanging wall side; 14 ft. has been driven on it, exposing a lode 36 in. wide and worth 1½ dwt. It is narrow, low, and we expect that in a few feet it will entirely disappear.

340 Level North, No. 1 Winze.—An addition of 12 ft. makes this total 26 ft. For its whole width (about 40 in.) the winze is occupied by lode matter assaying about 1 dwt. But this width does not represent the full size of the lode, and at about 30 ft. it is proposed to cross cut to the foot and hanging walls. At present much water is being encountered.

340 Level South.—This has been advanced 8 ft. and the total now reaches 330 ft. The lode is 42 in. wide and assays ½ dwt. It continues to be hard to drill.

340 Level South, No. 1 Winze.—Here we have sunk 20 ft., bringing the total depth to 33 ft. The lode is 24 in. wide and worth 7 dwt.

240 Level North, No. 1 Winze, Drive South of Cross-cut.—This has been extended to 16 ft., making the total 71 ft. The lode is 38 in. wide and assays 7 dwt. A winze has been sunk 14 ft. in this drive, and is showing a lode 38 in. wide worth 6 dwt.

240 Level North.—This now totals 742 ft. from the shaft, and 45 ft. on the lode since it was recovered, being 8 ft. for the month. The lode is 30 in. wide, and assays 1½ dwt. There is at present a marked improvement in its appearance.

140 Level North.—Cross-cut No. 2 East.—An additional 22 ft. brings this total to 60 ft. Another bunch of quartz measuring about 18 in. wide and of very fair grade has been passed through. Drives both North and South have been put off on the main body, and have been driven 8 and 14 ft. respectively. The lode is 74 in. wide and assays 5 to 6 dwt.

Cross-cutting for Filling: 111 ft. of this work has been done.

Stopes.—Ore has been won from the following stopes:—

Above the 340 Level: 2 stopes; lode 115 in. and worth 2½ dwt.

Above the 240 Level: 4 stopes; lode 77 in. and worth 3 dwt.

Above the 200 (Intermediate) Level: 1 stop; lode 62 in. and worth 4 dwt.

Plant and Machinery continue without change.

Milling Return for month ending 31st November, 1904.

Stamps working:—40.

Period of work:—20 days; 1,100 tons of ore, 28 hrs. (1,170) of which 27½ hrs. was due to clean-up.

Ore milled:—3,130 tons; all from B. Komang, plus 14 tons, blanketing.

Mill duty:—2.95 tons per stamp per 24 hours, Amalgam yield:—1,597 oz giving 53.4 oz. melted gold:—33.32%

Bullion yield:—3.39 dwt. per ton:—74.83% content.

Mercury loss:—3.61 lb. per 100 tons milled:—3.1 oz. or 0.11 lb.

Tailings assays:—1.14 dwt. per ton:—25.17% contents.

Bullion fineness:—average 924.3.

Estimated Cost sheet for 4 weeks ending, 5th November, 1904.

Salaries (Development) 1,170.00

Wages (Ore Raising) 1,777.00

Surplus 3,107.00

Timber, fuel and charcoal 3,107.00

Stores 1,170.00

Royalties 228.00

Profit 8,107.00

Cost per ton 86.80—3.38 dwt.

Expenditure on capital account 6,300.00

Plant and machinery (Geyseride) 54.32

do (Mine) 54.32

do (Sump) 60.00

do (Removal) 104.00

Development 1,093.00

Buildings 154.32

New main shaft 8,107.00

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of Water in Reservoirs on the 1st December.

LEVEL.

Tytam 1903. 1904.

Byewash 1903. 1904.

Pokfulam 1903. 1904.

Wong-nai 1903. 1904.

cheong 1903. 1904.

STORAGE GALLONS.

Tytam 1903. 1904.

Byewash 1903. 1904.

Pokfulam 1903. 1904.

Wong-nai-cheong 1903. 1904.

Total 1903. 1904.

Consumption of Water in the City of Victoria and Hill District during the month of Nov. 1903. 1904.

Consumption 119,670,000 123,229,000 gallons

Estimated population 221,300 226,000

Consumption per head per day 18.0 18.2 gallons

Consumption of Water in Kowloon Peninsula during the month of November.

1903. 1904.

Consumption 13,465,000 15,680,000 gallons

Estimated population 64,900 70,700

Consumption per head per day 6.9 7.4 gallons

The Government Analyst reports that the water is of excellent quality.

P. N. H. JONES, Water Authority.

FRENCH FAR EASTERN FLEET.

AT BOMBAY.

After many disappointments, the long expected visit of the French Squadron bound for the Far East, in Bombay harbour, became at last an accomplished fact when at 10.30 a.m. on 16th ult., was discerned on the horizon a line of war vessels headed by the French cruiser *Desclartes*. On nearing the harbour, it became certain that the vessels were none other than that portion of the French Fleet which was expected in Bombay. It was a novel sight to see so many vessels steaming up, and many sight-seers gathered on the Pier head and at the windows of the houses, overlooking the harbour, says a Bombay exchange. The *Desclartes* is the principal vessel in the Squadron and she is accompanied by two destroyers and six torpedo-boats. The squadron will probably remain in Bombay harbour for about a week before proceeding to its destination in the Far East. On entering the port the *Desclartes* fired a salute of 21 guns to which the Land Battery responded within a few minutes.

The fleet originally left Toulon on the 10th September last and has since been cruising in the Red Sea calling at Jibouti, Makalla, Massawa and thence proceeding to Karachi where the fleet arrived on the 10th ultimo, and stayed till Monday afternoon, when it left that port at 1 p.m. for Bombay. This is the first trip of the *Desclartes* and her companions to the East. From Bombay the *Desclartes* will proceed in about a week hence to Madag. French possession in India and thence to Colombo.

After cruising about in different waters the *Desclartes* is expected to reach Saigon, her final place of destination, on or about 1st January next. The members of this fleet will remain at that port for two years. The *Desclartes*, which is commanded by Commander Amet, was built at St. Nazaire, in September 1894, being laid down in January 1893. She is steel sheathed and coppered, has two screws, 2 funnels, fore and aft, and two pole masts. Her length is 316 feet, beam 42½ feet and her mean draught 19½ feet. She has a displacement of 3,985 tons, and her indicated horse-power, natural, is equal to 18 knots, and forced 20 knots. She has two sets of engines, triple expansion vertical, and sixteen Belleville boilers. She has a 15-inch protected deck. Sponsons of 6½ guns 2½ inches, gun shields 21 crane steel. Her armament consists of four 6½ quick-firers; ten 3½ inch quick-firers all with electric hoist; eight 3-pounder quick-firers; four 1-pounder quick-firers; four torpedo tubes; and has a complement of 378. On trial she did an indicated horse-power 197 knots. The other boats accompanying her are Destroyer *La Sabre* (Commander Leblai), Destroyer *La Franchise* (Commander Coton), and as already stated, six torpedo-boats, Nos. 245, 246, 247, 248, 249 and 254.

THE S. S. "CHUNG ON"

LIES IN SIX FATHOMS.

It will be remembered that on the 31st October last the s.s. *Chung On*, Chinese-owned and manned by a Chinese crew, while on a trip to Nau Chau from Quanchuan, with a cargo of pigs, foundered in latitude 21 N. and 110.38 E. about one and a half hours' steam from the former port. Upon getting into the open sea she struck the heavy monsoon then prevailing, and a heavy swell running at the time, caused her cargo to shift to starboard, giving her a heavy list, which, when the vessel was alone, caused her to capsize, the vessel sinking in six fathoms of water, between the outer buoy and the N.W. Channel. Fifty souls all told were lost with her, including the Chinese captain and officers, \$20,000 also going to the bottom. Owing to the heavy monsoon weather nothing could be done to attempt to raise her, but on Sunday last, the 4th inst., the *Kong Nam* made attempts to grapple her but did not succeed, as the weather, fine at first, stiffened and the swell increased. The *Kong Nam* had on board one of the ill-fated *Chung On*'s passengers, who had been saved by a junk, after being tossed about in the water clinging to a spar at the mercy of the waves for 18 hours. He essayed to point out to the *Kong Nam* the exact spot where the *Chung On* went down, but did not appear able to locate it. It is understood that further efforts will be made to raise the *Chung On*, which is only a small vessel of 150 tons gross. She was insured with Chinese firms.

THE B. I. S. N. CO.'S FIRST

TURBINE STEAMER.

The British India Steam Navigation Company is to be congratulated on bringing out the turbine steamer *Lhasa* which is the first of its kind to be installed in Indian waters, says a Bombay journal of 10th ult. She is really a splendid vessel, and is the first of four steamers being built for

done so far by griffins. In the Northern settlement has been 2-24. This is not exactly winning time. Last year nearly all the races were won by the ponies that arrived first. Condition, whether in man or beast, is bound to tell, and probably this season will again relate the same tale. Mr. Gresson has just landed four Derby griffins, not a bad looking lot, but this year the old pony racing, to which I will refer later on, should prove the most sporting as a lot of money has been expended on crack animals.

LARRY LYNN

NAVAL NOTES.

The *Leviathan* arrived from Weihaiwei yesterday afternoon, and will leave on the 5th inst. for the Mediterranean Station where she relieves the *Hatcham*. She takes away from here a number of time-expired men and drafts of acting seamen gunners who are going home to complete their qualifications in gunnery.

For throwing a signal book overboard a seaman of H.M.S. *Centurion*, now at Singapore, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment. Such insubordinate deeds as these are happily rare in the British Navy. A few years ago some one threw overboard a part belonging to the guns of one of the Channel Fleet battleships. The culprit was never discovered, but it was generally believed that spito dictated his action, as there was dissatisfaction amongst certain members of the crew at the time. On the few occasions on which signal books have been lost treachery has naturally been suspected. Carelessness or spite would, however, have been found the real explanation of the affair, could it have been proved to the bottom. At any rate, the Admiralty seem to have been quite satisfied that none of the missing volumes found their way into foreign hands, though certain rival Powers would gladly pay a big price for one of them. They spend a lot of money in trying to get a knowledge of the inside of things in the British Navy.

The decision to withdraw a number of small and obsolete vessels from stations abroad may be regarded as the first instalment of the reforms promised by the Admiralty. No one knows better than Sir John Fisher what a waste of men and money it is to keep such craft as the *Brilliant* and *Pearl* in commission. The day of the gunboat and third-class cruiser has gone by, whilst the sloop is an anachronism that must soon disappear from the Navy list, says a home correspondent. On the China Station gunboats were retained for river service. But the Admiralty has seemingly come to the conclusion that this work can be better done by other ships. We built sloops especially for the Pacific, in order to keep down the coal bill. However, since the ill-fated *Condor* was wrecked, the sloop has fallen into disfavour. None too soon, either, for it is a worthless type of warship.

The splendid steaming qualities of the Westport, New Zealand, coal induced the Admiralty to largely adopt this fuel for the navy. It is stated, however, that some dissatisfaction is being felt with respect to certain features of the coal, which have been pointed out in a report that has been forwarded to the naval authorities in England. For one thing, it is asserted that the coal is of a very friable nature, and that at least 80 per cent. of it goes to "small," only 20 per cent. being marketable round coal. Further, if the coal is stacked for any length of time, as it must be with the navy, it has a tendency to turn to dust, and consequently, loses its good qualities for steaming purposes. The importance of these statements is obvious. If they are correct, the Admiralty will have to again take into consideration the question of the coal to be used on the men-of-war. This should be chance for New South Wales coal, says a Sydney exchange. The trade here is not very flourishing, and it is urged that the Admiralty in London should be approached for the purpose of having tests made, thus, if possible, ensuring that our coal is used on the Australian and China stations. So far as is known, the only objection to the Newcastle coal is that it makes too much flame, but that should not be an insuperable difficulty. The matter is worth the attention of those specially interested in the trade.

The first-class German cruiser *Herta* will visit Sandakan on the 20th January, 1905, and will remain until the 22nd.

The U.S. cruiser *Baltimore* came in from Cavite yesterday morning, and will proceed to Cebu on an early date to relieve the flag-ship *New Orleans* (Admiral Folger).

The *Heda*, which has been at Chatham for a considerable period, is to leave very shortly she having been appropriated for service on the China station as a depot ship for torpedo-boats and destroyers.

Hongkong is now being honoured by the presence in port of H. R. H. Prince Luigi Amedeo Giuseppe Marie Ferdinando Francesco of Savoy, Duke of Abruzzi, who is in command of the Italian cruiser *Liguria*, which arrived from Shanghai yesterday morning and exchanged salutes with the port. The Duke, who was born in Madrid in 1872, the third son of the then King of Spain Amedeo, is as distinguished as a man of science as in his professional career in the Italian navy. In his expedition to the North Pole in 1902, in which he lost two fingers from frostbite, he reached the farthest point north ever attained. Late in 1903 he also the author of a very interesting account, published in 1900, of his ascent of Mount Elias.

This morning at eleven o'clock he landed from the *Liguria*, and in company with Chevalier Z. Volpicelli, consul-general for Italy, paid formal calls on H. E. the Governor, Sir Matthew Nathan, K.C.M.G., Admiral Sir Gerard Noel, K.C.B., and Major-General Villiers Hatton, C.B., and afterwards took luncheon at the residence of Chevalier Volpicelli, at the Peak.

H.M.S. *Leviathan* sailed for Singapore and the Mediterranean, at half-past four yesterday afternoon, having on board time-expired men, invalids, and gunnery drafts. During the evening of the previous day a draft of forty men left the *Vengeance* to embark on the cruiser for England where they are to complete their gunnery course. The ship's company manned the jetty at the docks to give them a good send off with hearty cheers and best wishes, while the band played "Auld Lang Syne" and "Rolling Home." The draft left in the ship's launch, and are taking passage in the *Leviathan* as far as Singapore, where they will probably re-embark on the *Cressy*. The *Leviathan* was cheered out of harbour by the remainder of H.M.S. battleships.

The battleship *Vengeance* was floated out of the No. 1 dock at Kowloon yesterday afternoon and left for her berth in the Admiralty anchorage about five o'clock. During the three days she was in dock the vessel had her under-water fittings attended to and the bottom scraped and painted.

The first-class battleship *Albatross* is expected to arrive shortly from Weihaiwei. H.M.S. *Vengeance* took 1,400 tons of coal aboard yesterday and in all probability will proceed north at an early date.

WRECKED ON BOMBAY SHOAL.

CARDIFF COLLIER ABANDONED.

Much has recently been heard of the perils of the southern part of the China Sea by reason of the stranding of several steamers on Bombay Reef, a dangerous ridge of coral forming part of the treacherous Paracels. It was not long since that we had to record the loss of the *Baron Gordon*, and then came the stranding of the *Aguichet*, the last named, however, being successfully refloated and brought to Hongkong for repairs. And now comes the news of another loss, close alongside of the abandoned *Baron Gordon*. When the British sloop *Rosario* arrived in port yesterday she had aboard Capt. Brophy, the officers and engineers, and crew of the steamer *Shrewsbury*, which ran on to the Bombay Reef three weeks ago, and is now exposed to heavy seas which are rapidly breaking her up. It appears that the ship, which, by the way, is not a Naval collier, as stated by a Cardiff contemporary, was on a voyage from Cardiff, when she left at the end of October, with a cargo of coal consigned to the Admiralty. On Wednesday last, there being no sign of her putting into port, and no news being brought in by any incoming steamers as to her whereabouts, or her fate, the Naval Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Sir Gerard Noel, K.C.B., despatched the *Rosario* with instructions to proceed south and look out for the missing steamer. Accordingly the sloop left on her quest, and suspecting the Bombay Reef was responsible for her delay, a course was set in that direction, with the result that the *Shrewsbury* was sighted on Thursday, flying signals of distress from the reef. The *Rosario* bore down upon her, and a boat was sent off to the stranded vessel, when it was learned from Captain Brophy had been there since the 18th ult., and though he had signalled to passing steamers, the signals were either not observed, or disregarded. The vessel had a fine voyage as far as Singapore, but from there she met heavy monsoon weather, and about midnight on the 18th was carried, apparently by a strong current, on to the Reef, not a mile from the ill-fated *Baron Gordon*.

The *Shrewsbury* lies down by the bows with her stern up, and from her position, no hope is entertained of saving her, and, after taking the crew on board the *Rosario*, the *Shrewsbury* was abandoned. The crew consisted of seven officers and engineers and 42 lascars. As soon as the vessel struck, it is alleged, the lascars would do nothing, but wrapped themselves up in the blankets, and "waited for day" after the manner of lascars! As she lies she apparently has several holes in her bottom as she was making water rapidly, and it was not expected to be long before she broke up. Everything movable that was worth saving was removed and brought up in the *Rosario*. It is understood that the officers of the doomed vessel will be sent home, the lascars being despatched to Calcutta.

The s.s. *Shrewsbury* is a steel built vessel of 3,223 tons gross, and is 320 feet long, 45 feet broad, and 16 ft in depth, and has a steel spar deck. She was built in 1899, by Messrs. W. Hamilton and Co., of Glasgow, was engaged by Messrs. D. Rowland and Son, Glasgow for her owners, The Friars Steamship Company, Ltd., and was classed A.1. at Lloyd's.

FIRE IN THE DOCKS.

OUTBREAK ON THE S.S. "INDRAVELLI."

Shortly before twelve o'clock last night fire was discovered in the hold of the s.s. *Indravelli*, which is now lying at the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock at Kowloon, undergoing alterations to fit her for the South African colliery emigration run. The origin of the outbreak has not so far been discovered, nor the extent of the damage done, though that is not thought to be much, as she had practically nothing in her but the woodwork then being fitted up. The Fire Brigade, with Inspector Macdonald in charge, was soon on the spot, and volumes of smoke were seen issuing from the hatchway, and so this hose was brought to play, until nine feet of water were pumped into the vessel, and the fire was got under shortly afterwards. In the operations Police Sergeant Connell had a bad fall into the 'tween deck, and was so hurt as to necessitate his removal to the Government Civil Hospital, where, however, he is progressing favourably.

FIRE AT YAUMATEI.

At about two o'clock this afternoon a report was turned in that a fire had broken out below the Russian internment camp at King's Park, Kowloon. The Fire Brigade, under Mr. E. R. Hallifax and Chief Inspector Baker, immediately repaired to the scene of the outbreak. It appeared that the fire originated in some matchboxes, and spread to the boiler works of Pong See Sing, which was reduced to ashes, the loss being estimated at \$800,000 while the property was uninsured. An unfortunate monkey perished in the flames, but there were no other casualties. The cause of the outbreak could not be ascertained.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The steamer *Bygo* has been sold to Japan.

The Italian steamer *Dante* has been bought by Mr. I. Shimberli of Hogg, and re-named the *Keikon Maru*.

The Ben liner *Bannock* struck a sunken rock near Mekarasaki point when entering Moji harbour on the 25th ult. She left Yokohama on the 23rd. The refloating of the ship is reported to be a difficult job.

The *Arge* and two other Norwegian steamers and the German steamer *Independent* have been sold to Japanese.

The Japanese sailing schooner *Kiyochi Maru*, with a Japanese crew and four foreigners on board, was sunk by a Russian man-of-war in the Sea of Okhotsk on the 21st of August last.

When the N.Y.K.S. *Kanagawa Maru* arrived at Yokohama from Seattle on the 23rd ult. her ladder was so crowded with the usual throng of visitors, hotel-runners, etc., that it broke in half, and a number of people fell into the sea. "No injury was done beyond a wetting."

The steamer *Tatshun* damaged her rudder by collision with a junk in the Peiho.

A Singapore telegram of 30th ult. printed in the *Singapore Times* says:—
"Many inquiries have been made here recently for small steamers. The *Kauka*, a German steamer of 1,000 tons dead weight, was sold today for \$2,000. It is believed Russian agents are the parties desiring to purchase vessels. Captain Schuldt, the popular master of the ship *Portland* and Asiatic steamship *Aradonia*, is the proud possessor of a handsome gold-embossed Knights Templar badge that was presented to him at a private dinner given by General Charles F. Beebe at the Arlington Club when the Captain was last at Portland. The British steamer *Stanley Dollar* has arrived in port from San Francisco, with 3,822 tons of flour aboard."

CANTON LUPER RELIEF FUND.

We have to acknowledge the sums of \$62 from the Professors and students of the Canton Christian College, \$50 from Mr. Ho Tung and \$21.50 from the First Presbyterian Church (Chinese), Canton on behalf of the above fund.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

AMATEUR RIDING CONTEST.

A very attractive programme was again gone through at the Circus last night. Wyndham's jump over a dining table on the steel wire is a marvellous feat, while the musical clown was inimitable and, as usual, delighted the audience. After the interval the riding contest for amateurs took place, and was the source of the utmost merriment, and kept the "house" in convulsions. The competitors were Messrs. L. Johnson, C. G. Mackie, P. Sutherland, W. Clarke, L. Knox and E. Deacon, the latter appearing as a circus riding-girl of a decade ago, with stiff, short muslin skirts, wig, powder and patches, all complete. The rules governing the contest was that the rider keeping on his feet on the pad the longest in three attempts was to be declared the winner. The efforts of the amateurs to retain a footing on their very unaccustomed "ground" were comical in the extreme, but all possibility of an accident through falling, was obviated by the riders being sustained by means of a rope round their waists, attached to a pole in the centre, so that when they "fell," they were merely held dangling in mid-air to the huge delight of their friends. They all appeared to have the greatest difficulty in gaining their feet when once seated on the pad, while to maintain their equilibrium when they did succeed in standing up, was, with them, almost a sheer impossibility. In the end, however, Mr. Clarke was adjudged the winner, and amidst rounds of applause, came forward and received from Mr. Cook, on behalf of the management, a trophy in the shape of a scarf-pin, convertible into a shirt-stud. The programme was then continued, and as a finale the lions were again introduced with the addition of the fourth animal which has been indisposed since her arrival. She, however, proved somewhat intractable, and inclined to "show her teeth," and it is doubtful if she will perform again for a while until she has entirely re-attained her normal condition of health.

6th inst.

An especially attractive programme was gone through last night at Harmston's Circus, when H. E. the Governor, Sir Matthew Nathan, K.C.M.G., and a large party from Government House were present and remained to the end of the performance. A special box had been arranged and draped with red and white hangings, and all the best items in their repertoire were gone through with spirit. The wire balancing of Gellino, the Chinese acrobat of the *Bugby Brothers*, Helle Harmon's love act of equestrianism, and the dainty cat-walk of little Jennie Harmon-Love, (the latter by special request) all elicited rounds of appreciative applause from a literally packed house. Mr. Welby Cooke's jockey act was especially interesting, he performing his movements with consummate ease and skill. The performance wound up with the comic *entree* of Messrs. Cooke, Fred, and Willie Harmon-Love which evoked roars of laughter. Captain Lindo then evoked the lion's cage and put the ferocious beasts through their evolutions; but this is never an edifying spectacle. The famous ride of Hick Turpin was not put on last night, as it will be seen from the advertisement in another column, it was not contemplated doing so until this evening. A specially arranged and draped drawing-room car had been placed at the disposal of H. E. the Governor, for the purpose of conveying himself and party to and from the Circus.

For the first time during their present stay in Hongkong the Harmston-Love Company put on "Dick Turpin's ride to York," with Mr. Welby Cooke in the title role, and with his beautiful black mare as "Black Bess." The story of the ride is too well-known to need recapitulation here, but it was capitally illustrated, Mr. Cooke being well supported by the entire company, the comic element being supplied by the *Bugby Brothers* and other humorous members. This revival of an old circus "turn" met with the full appreciation it so well deserved. All the other items were well up to their usual excellent standard, and a fairly filled house showed its full appreciation of each of them by untiring applause. Much regret was expressed at the unavoidable abandonment of little Jennie's cake walk, owing to her sudden, though we hope slight, indisposition. During the evening Mrs. Harmon-Love was the recipient of a letter expressing the appreciation of H. E. the Governor, Sir Matthew Nathan K.C.M.G., and party, of the excellent performance prepared for their visit, and of the arrangements made for their comfort.

Though this clever and entertaining troupe have now been with us close upon a month, they continue to find well deserved favour with the public. The programme has been judiciously varied, and divers supplementary attractions provided at intervals. This evening will witness the final performance, the company leaving for Manila by the *Teon* on Tuesday.

Last night's programme opened with a Garland *Entrée* by the ladies and gentlemen of the Circus, which had an extremely picturesque effect. Miss Nelly Harmon-Love then gave a remarkably clever exposition of equestrianism, the inimitable *Bugby Brothers* adding a touch of humour to the "turn" by their drolleries. The wire act of Mr. Ona and Master Selig was a very attractive performance, the degree of proficiency to which this pair have attained, on the wire being considerably above the average. The Arab horse "Aden," under the direction of Mr. Welby Cooke, again went through his entertaining performance. The can-can, conjuring, after which Welby Cooke gave his caudal one sporting member of the audience to instantly proclaim his willingness to lay a "five on the field!" An acrobatic song and dance by Florie and Wally, Banvard, which seemed a trifle out of place in a Circus, and the musical act of Gellino—whose "gags" are now becoming somewhat monotonous, although his remarkable versatility on his novel musical

instruments is clever to the extreme—led up to the concluding item of the first half of the programme—that of Capt. Lindo with his three Arabian lions. The second part had been set aside for a boxing and gymnastic display. McAuliffe opened with an exhibition of club swinging and ball-punching, after which an eight-round contest (two minute rounds) between Young Cohen and J. Marryatt (of the Dockyard Police) came on. Both these men have been seen together before in Hongkong. The exhibition was farcical in the extreme, so far as genuine boxing was concerned. Cohen seemed to take things in a more serious spirit than Marryatt, who, beyond showing some occasional smart head-work, was never in the same street as his opponent. Time after time Cohen stopped his wild rushes and right arm swings with straight lefts, and was continually making effective play on Marryatt's upper gear throughout. It came as a great surprise when Mr. Welby Cooke, who acted as referee, announced that Marryatt had won on points. The next, and concluding, item was a ten-round contest between Jack McAuliffe and Bert Delaney. The least said is soonest mended. It was early apparent that McAuliffe was not out for business, and that Delaney was in no way his equal. Round after round went by without provoking aught but ironical cheers by the spectators. The farce reached its culminating point when, at the end of the eighth round, the referee announced the next as the final. This caused the timekeeper, Mr. Logan, to protest, but his objections were over-ruled, and round 9 and 10 became one. McAuliffe, turned in Mr. Logan and advised him to "put the money up and he would then show him something." Good evidence of what he was showing last night! The referee did not give any decision, and the result must therefore be accounted a draw. Before this bout commenced it was announced, that Ned Kennedy desired to challenge McAuliffe, on behalf of Jim Christie, to meet him in contest the "championship of China," providing a suitable purse is put up. McAuliffe expressed his willingness to meet Christie.

MACAO NOTES.

(From a Correspondent.)

Macao, 8th December.

Prince Hassan is expected here from Hongkong on a visit to this city. A room for His Royal Highness has been engaged at Mr. Farmer's well-known Macao Hotel. H. R. H. the Prince Ali Hassan is the first cousin of the Egyptian Khedive Abbas. His Highness arrived at Hongkong a few days ago, en route for Europe, after touring the Far East. His Highness is a perfect stranger at Macao; but during his sojourn here from Saturday to Monday, Mr. Jacques Deveria, of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, who is well identified with the social life of this colony, will dispense hospitality to the Egyptian prince who will be coming by the *Hengshun* on Saturday, the 10th inst.

CANTON NOTES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Canton, 5th December.

A LARGE FIRE.

The large city of Chan Tsün, in the district of Shan Tak, was visited by a very destructive fire last week, when over two hundred houses were burned. Among these were some of the largest shops in the city. Chan Tsün is divided into two cities, the new and the old. The fire occurred in the former. Chan Tsün is about 15 miles south west from Canton and has a population of upwards of 100,000. Formerly it was the great distributing centre for salt fish. Since Kong Mui has become an open port most of the big salt fish firms have moved to Kong Mui. Chan Tsün has one of the largest rice markets in the province.

U.S. CONSUL-GENERAL.

U.S. Consul-General Cheshire is making many warm friends in Canton. He is giving general satisfaction. His clean, square business methods are gaining the approval of the officials. They recognize him as a man of experience. His position here in Canton is that of Acting Consul-General, but the American citizens have signed a petition and forwarded it to President Roosevelt asking that this appointment be made a permanent one. It must be gratifying to Mr. Cheshire to have so quickly gained the confidence of his nationals.

GYMNASIUM.

Some young men have started a gymnasium in the city. This is something new, and probably the first of its kind in China. The whole affair is purely Chinese, but it is to be conducted on Western lines. There was no difficulty in securing money. At present it is an outdoor one, and is in the grounds of a temple. Bicycles, football, dumb-bells, Indian clubs are all used. Later part of the temple will be used. The gymnasium is free to members; others are charged a small entrance fee. An institution of this kind is much needed. Students and rich young men are much in need of physical training.

Canton, 7th December.

A DISREPUTABLE HOUSE.

A few days ago the Tartar General was notified that a foreigner was fitting up a house for disreputable purposes. The Nam Hoi Magistrate was asked to investigate. Such a house was found in the Tartar portion of the city, part of which was already used for a brothel. The Nam Hoi made short work of it and carried away the ten or more young girls found in the house, and confiscated the property. An investigation will follow, and if the landlord can prove he knew nothing of the purpose for which the house was to be used, he will get his property back upon payment of a fine. The foreigner, whoever he may be, has made himself scarce.

THE BUDDHIST MISSION.

Several months ago several Buddhist missionaries arrived from Japan to open a mission in this province. They sought recognition from the Viceroy and a proclamation was issued granting them the same privilege as missionaries of other religions. These Japanese missionaries find ready acceptance with the people. In fact, everything Japanese is at a premium just now. Japan is often spoken of as the strongest nation in the world. The missionaries are working very quietly and getting many followers. They have one hall on Fa Ti road, and hold regular meetings. Sunday, for some reason, is the regular meeting day. Other meetings are held, but the general meeting has been opened. It is just outside the East gate of the city. The extreme politeness of the Japanese and their familiarity with the Chinese, written language give them a decided advantage with the Chinese. The halls are in imitation of the Mission Chapels, and they have their ten commandments, and have added ten prohibitions. The first commandment is "Love your country." Then follow "Honour to parents; obedience to teachers; love of brethren; obedience to the laws of the order; etc." Among the things prohibited are, gambling, licentiousness, helping in law suits. One

other worthy of note. There must be no quarrelling with other sects. Both the commandments and the prohibitions are very good, though opinions might differ as to the order of them. However, the Chinese will be made better by becoming good converts of the Japanese Buddhist missionaries.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

FRENCH TERMS OF NEUTRALITY.

The future rendezvous of the Baltic Fleet now on the way through the Red Sea and also round the Cape is being discussed in Tokio. It is generally believed the squadrons will meet near Madagascar and at Saigon, an opinion that appears to be based on the opinion that in declaring her neutrality in the present war France did not follow (and indeed never has followed) the example of Great Britain and the United States by limiting the stoppage of French ports of war-ships of the belligerents to twenty-four hours, except in the case of a war-ship in charge of a captured vessel. It is believed, therefore, that the French Government may allow war-ships to remain at French ports longer than twenty-four hours. A Tokio dispatch says the French terms of neutrality distinctly provide that neither of the belligerents will be allowed to make a French port their base of operations. Moreover, says the dispatch, a similar understanding was distinctly arrived at in communications between the Japanese and French Governments in regard to the question of neutrality. Much depends upon the interpretation of the term "base of operations." Such a term applied to a fleet en route may have little meaning at all, and the French may raise no objection to the Russians stopping in their ports—waiting for other vessels—for several days at a stretch. Naturally, the rendezvous of the fleet is regarded with great interest in Japan, as indicating to some extent its future movements.—Ex.

THE RUSSIAN PEASANTRY.

A SORDID PICTURE.

(From the *Globe's* St. Petersburg Correspondent.)

An official report drawn up recently by a district officer engaged in the European Government of Veronezh gives a truly heart-rending account of the woe-begone existence of the moujiks in that large Government, which of the fifty Governments of European Russia, stands thirteenth on the list as regards density of population, with 109 persons to the square mile. The medical officer's report deals mainly with two large villages, which are inhabited by about 1,200 Great Russians. Although each of these villages has had its school for twenty years, yet in one village the men who can read amount to 33 per cent., and the women only to 3 per cent., while in the other these figures are 10 per cent. and 0 per cent. respectively. In the wide-stretching, treeless steppes the moujiks live in huts made of brick or wood; the floors of these huts are of trodden clay, and a huge stove takes up about one-fifth of the living room, with the result that each inmate, on an average has only from 27 to 50 cubic feet of air, which is from six to three times less than the quantity required by the laws of health. In some huts the cubic space per head was only 20 feet. Moreover, calves, sheep, pigs, and hens are housed together with the people in the living-room, which witnesses even the calving of the cow. Naturally enough, the interior of these huts presents a sorry sight. The walls are bare, and the furniture consists of plank beds, stools, tables, and shelves, all roughly put together, while the household utensils are of paltry make. A few garments and outdoor tools complete the picture. The table serves alike for taking meals and for all kinds of household work; it is scarcely ever covered by a cloth, for only very few families possess one. The people sleep on the plank beds only two or three at a time, and out of 150 huts only two owned beds. Straw is used both for bedding and for covering. Only 60 per cent. of all the families possessed pillows, and in these cases pillows were not used by all the family, while only 0.6 per cent. of huts boast of being able to use quilts or counterpanes. At nightfall straw is laid down for the animals living with their owners. Such breathing air as is possible under these conditions is destroyed by the dust given off by the straw and by the making of hemp. When the hemp is towed there is raised such a dust that objects cannot be made out across the room, even on the brightest day. The dust thus raised is so caustic that people whose breathing organs are not perfectly sound are obliged to leave the hut.

The chief food of the moujiks is rye bread, potatoes and millet. Meat, milk, cabbages, and vegetables are eaten only in extremely small quantities. Of fatty foods 55 per cent. under the normal amount is consumed. The poorer villagers consume 62.29 grammes of vegetable albumen, 13.37 grammes of fatty foods and 380 grammes of proteins. It is inconceivable how men can exist on a consumption of 13.37 grammes of fatty matter, when the smallest amount that ought to be eaten varies between 40 grammes and 50 grammes. The medical officer ascribes this "living hunger" to the existing scarcity of land; for every three to four persons the available supply of rye varied from 150 lbs. to 540 lbs. and of millet from 108 lbs. to 360 lbs., which is below that available in other districts. Thus, even in times of good harvest, adequate nourishment is out of the question. Nevertheless, the owners and tillers of the land have to make up the taxes, which, with the arrears, amounted on an average to £2 6s. 9d. per house. In indirect taxes the two villages paid £79 on vodka, £5 6s. 3d. on tobacco, £10 12s. 6d. on petroleum, and £5 16s. 10d. on tea and sugar, that is a yearly total of about £102. The pitiable state of village life in Russia may be judged only too well from a comparison of the indirect tax paid on vodka, that is, brandy made from rye, and of the indirect taxes paid on tea and sugar.

The moujiks are compelled to occupy land, on which there are arrears of debt, and also to follow certain occupations. Thus, unless there was this form of compulsory work, the country surgeon is of opinion that the moujiks would certainly die of hunger, and he holds out no hopes of being able to "civilize" the moujiks to any great degree, for he regards them as being really very little removed from the stage of civilization attained by savage races. In all these circumstances it can be understood easily that the rate of mortality is very high. The average rate of mortality throughout the whole of Russia in 1902 was 34.8 per 1,000 in the villages in question the rate was 53.7 per 1,000. The deaths occur chiefly among the children, while in the whole of Russia the death rate among children under one year of age was 271 per 1,000, it was 330 per 1,000 in these two villages, and 540 children between one and five years of age died in them. From these figures it will be seen that the villages are destined to vanish under such a high rate of mortality.

This is a picture of life in a Russian village lying hidden from the outside world. But such woe-begone spots are too numerous to be counted throughout the vast Empire of the Czar, and it is from them that the soldiers hail who are falling on the battlefields of Manchuria at the bidding of a rotten and selfish bureaucracy, which refuses to read the handwriting on the wall.

SIR HENRY BLAKE.

Referring to the opening of the 1904-05 Session of the Colombo Legislative Council, a Ceylon contemporary says it was a straight-forward exposition of what he had done, what he was now doing, and what he intended to do. There were no gorgeous flights of rhetoric, no magnificently rounded periods, there was the true ring about it, for it was a frank and business-like revelation of the actual state of affairs, delivered with a consciousness that he possessed the honest sympathy and the ready and cordial support of the entire Colony.

REPORTED LOSS OF JAPANESE BATTLESHIP.

In reply to a telegram to the Naval Department at Tokio the *Kobe Herald* was informed that there was no objection to the publication of the following Associated Press cable, which appeared in the American papers of Nov. 4th:—

Paris, Nov. 3.—The Associated Press was put in a position to-day to state positively that its despatches from Cebu, Port Arthur and Tokio last June to the effect that the Japanese battleship *Yashima* had been sunk by a mine off Dalny, which despatches were denied by the Japanese authorities at the time, have fully been officially confirmed. The Japanese Government has notified foreign governments of the loss of the ship. The number of men who went down with the vessel is not known, but it is believed to have been small. The official details show that the *Yashima* struck a Russian mine and later attempted to make Dalny harbour, but this proved impossible and she sank in deep water. The *Yashima* was one of the finest battleships of the Japanese navy. Her displacement was 10,000 tons, about the size of the American battleship *Maine*, and she had a speed of nineteen knots. She carried a heavy battery of four 12-inch, ten 6-inch and 24 other guns of smaller calibre.

JAPANESE SPIES IN RUSSIA.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF TWO NAVAL OFFICERS.

A despatch from St. Petersburg to the Manchurian Army *Daily News* says:—On September 19th in St. Petersburg, two Japanese naval officers were arrested, charged with espionage. Both had resided in this city under the guise of modest shopmen in a tea store. One of them, called Saratori, up to the beginning of the war had served as mercantile clerk in the warehouse of Messrs. Vasiloff, Dementieff and Co. (Nevsky Prospect); and being discharged immediately after the villainous Japanese attack upon the Russian fleet, he expressed a desire to remain for ever in Russia and to embrace Orthodoxy, under the pretence of his affection for a Russian girl and his intention to marry her. The change of his religion and the marriage were as a matter of fact carried out. Saratori received at the baptismal font the name of Constantine, and at the end of April was living with his wife in a boarding-house in No. 15, Italian Road. A short time after this they were joined by another Japanese from Tokyo, called Tokki Mamatu, a Buddhist, according to his passport, who also pretended to be an ex-convict thrown out of his situation owing to the war. Saratori and Mamatu lived in one room, for which they paid about 60 roubles; they lived in easy circumstances and were well supplied with money. From the beginning of the war a watch on both was instituted, and despite the great prudence of Saratori and Mamatu this surveillance brought them to arrest. On a sudden swoop being made, they were found in their room along with several documents, which proved their criminal intent and their real status as Japanese naval officers.

THE NURSE AS HEROINE.

Of special interest at this time is the history of Mme. Bakounina, known as the Russian "Florence Nightingale." At the time of the Crimean war she was head of the Russian order of sisters of mercy, and attended operations at the field hospitals regardless of danger. She and her sisters also had the courage to discard their uniform and don sheepskin coats and long boots and go out in the snow and render first aid, and help bring in the wounded. This order of nurses, which was founded by the Grand Duchess Helena Pavlovna in 1854, has many members now at the front, and keeps its jubilee in October. Then we must not forget that most modest and most heroic of women, Mary Kingsley, who laid down her life at Cape Town whilst nursing the Boers of typhoid. The niece of Charles Kingsley, she was a writer and traveller, and ever in her wanderings she ministered to the sick. Witness some of the stories told in her delightful "Travels in West Africa." At the time of the Boer War she shipped quietly away to Cape Colony to do whatever her hand should find to do for those who were ill. Most of her friends never knew she had left England till they heard of her death. She took the most unpopular work and the hardest work. Not hers to rush to the front with the soldiers and the doctors and the clamour and excitement. She nursed the Boers on the typhoid hospital ship till she herself took the disease and died. And there were so many others who could have better spared!

Another heroine of our own times is described in a French volume just issued called "En Haut!" The countess the Saint Martial was left a widow in 1885, and she put aside her position and wealth and joined the Order of St. Vincent de Paul. She nursed and organised and toiled for them in France and Italy till, after a brief eleven years, she died worn out. Her published letters prove her to have been not only a good nurse and a clever woman, but also a good Catholic. Then there is Sister Reuben, near Basle, whose labours and influence were described in a paper written by Agnes Jones. The principal sphere of work of the deaconesses is a hospital; so unpopular at the time Sister Trina took charge of it that the patients had to be bribed to enter it. Miss Jones described Sister Trina as "a simple and humble-minded Christian, with gentle, winning, and affectionate manners, and elsewhere she mentions her "beautiful humility." And yet the deaconesses under her not only nursed the hospital but had charge of a deaf institute, a children's hospital in Basle, did private and district work in Basle, and worked in Basle gaol. And these sisters were chiefly of the peasant class. If we have not mentioned Agnes Jones herself, or Sister Dora, or other of our great English heroines, it is because full memorials of their lives have been published, and ought to be in all nursing libraries and familiar to all nurses.—*Hospital.*

A GIGANTIC organization to control the inter-island shipping of these islands is now being formed in this city, says the *Manila Times*. It contemplates the formation of an association comprising practically all of the principal firms owning inter-island steamers and may result in the merchant coastwise trade being controlled

COMMERCIAL

TO-DAY'S INTELLIGENCE

The quotations announced up to this hour are—

China and Manila	23 b.
Hongkong Docks	210 b.
Indo-China	199 b.
Rubber	21 b.
Douglas	33 b.
Hongkong Cottons	11 b.

No business led owing to holders entertaining ideas of higher rates. For Docks the demand is from strong buyers. Cash Indos are scarce, and the demand is likely to become accentuated on the approach of the settlement. This stock has inquiries forward at \$137 for June; no sales.

The following shares are offering—

China Borneo	at \$137
Shell Transport	25 1/2

Quotations for the week close as follows—

Hongkong Banks	\$715 b.
Union Insurance	700 b.
China Traders	508 sa. ex div.
Cantons	250
Hongkong Fire	335 b.
China Fire	335 b.
H.K. & Macao Steamships	298 b.
Douglas	34 1/2
China Transport	36 1/2
Luxons	235 b.
Rauha	41 1/2
H.K. & Whampoa Docks	210 b.
Farnham	175 b.
Hongkong Hotels	141 sa. and
Humphreys Estate	122 sa. and
Hongkong Cottons	11 b.
Green Island Cements	31
Hongkong Ropes	150 b.
Powells	11 b.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT

Messrs. Benjamin, Kelly & Potts in their report of yesterday's date state—

During the past week, the market has been somewhat depressed, owing to the December settlement, but a better tone prevails at the close.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks continue on the rise and are in request at \$715. The London quotation is £70 5/8. Nationals are obtainable at \$39.

Marine Insurances.—Unions have further advanced and can be placed at \$700. China Traders have been booked and more shares are required for at \$58 1/2 ex the dividend of \$4 paid yesterday. Cantons are without business and may be procured at \$250. North China have changed hands at \$118.

Fire Insurances.—No transaction has taken place and there is no alteration in the rate of either stock.

Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats are quiet at \$250. Indo-China are in demand at \$128 1/2. In Shanghai, business has been done at \$118 1/2 and \$119 1/2. China and Manila are weak at \$24. Douglas Steamships can be procured at \$54. There are sellers of Star Ferries (old issue) at \$40, and the new shares are on offer at \$30. Shell Transport have improved with sales and further buyers at \$147.

Refineries.—China Sugars have not maintained their position and shares have been parted with at \$22 1/2, the market closing with sellers at \$23 1/2. Luxons have experienced a sharp decline and are at \$22 1/2.

Mining.—Chinese Engineering continue on offer at \$16 1/2. Rauha, have declined and are offering at \$40. Private advices from Singapore state that 3,500 tons of stone were crushed at the mines for a yield of 435 ounces smelted gold. Orientals have been placed at \$16 1/2 in Shanghai.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks are in request at \$216. Farnham has been disposed of at \$174. Kowloon Wharves are to be had at \$124 1/2. Owing to a landslide, Hongkong Wharves declined to \$130, but are now firmer and can be placed at \$132 for the old and \$130 for the new shares.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands remain unaltered at \$148. Shanghai Lands have improved to \$118, but at this price are not offering. Kowloon Lands have been sold at \$98 and West Point are still in the market at \$60. Hongkong Hotels continue firm and are asked for at \$141. Astor House Hotels (Shanghai) have changed hands and further shares are wanted at \$27. Humphreys Estate have been parted with at \$124.

Cotton Mills.—Hongkong Cottons have further advanced and are in request at \$125. Quotations for Shanghai Mills are—Ewos Tis. 25 buyers; Internationals Tis. 21 buyers; Lau-Kung-Mow Tis. 32 1/2 sellers; and Soychees Tis. 150 nominal.

Cigar Companies.—Sumatras have again been dealt in at \$151.

Miscellaneous.—Green Island Cements have changed hands at \$31 1/2 and are now obtainable at \$31. A. S. Watsons are quoted at \$124, and Watkins are offering at \$94 after sales at the rate. China-Borneo are still wanted at \$13. Tramways have sellers at the reduced rate of \$290. Langkats have further declined to \$127 at which rate business has been done.

Shanghai advices, of 3rd inst., states—Business done—Indo-China at \$118 1/2 for March. Farnham Boyds Tis. 177 1/2 for 177 1/2 for December, Tis. 179 1/2 for January, and Tis. 182 1/2 for March. Maatchappls at Tis. 290 for December and Tis. 302 1/2 for 304 for March. Astors at \$28.

Business reported direct—Farnham, Boyds at Tis. 175 cash, Tis. 176 1/2 for December, Tis. 183 for March. Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf shares at Tis. 132 1/2 "New". Maatchappls at Tis. 290 for December and afterwards for cash at same rate. March Tis. 305.

SHANGHAI SHARE REPORT

The following resumed of the week's share transactions is from Messrs. J. A. Sullivan & Co.'s report, published on the 1st December—

Last month's settlement was small but satisfactory as every contract went through without a hitch. Farnham was troublesome but gave way in price under pressure of late sales, although telegrams have since been received stating that the negotiations with the London Syndicate are progressing satisfactorily. Indos dropped to \$118 for the settlement, but 10-day market has hardened. Langkats are quiet. Excepting in these three speculative stocks there is not much doing. High exchange is interfering with our markets generally. The demand rate on London fell to 2 1/2 but to-day 2 1/2 1/2 is available. The 3 days sight rate on Hongkong is quoted 70 1/2 c.

Wharves—Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf shares 'new' have changed hands at \$135. For December delivery Tis. 164, Tis. 165 and Tis. 163 c.n.l. are reported. March shares have found buyers at \$140 for 'new' and Tis. 142 1/2 for 'old'. To-day Tis. 170 c.n.l.

Shipping—Cash Indos were placed at Tis. 290 1/2 and afterwards for November settlement at Tis. 290 1/2. For this month's clearance

transactions are reported at Tis. 291 1/2, 292, Tis. 291 and Tis. 290. March at Tis. 293, Tis. 293 and Tis. 293. The market is firming up and the tone hardening. Tug and Lighters 'ord' were sold at Tis. 54.

Docks.—Farnham Boyds have had the most attention and operations for cash and last month's settlement are quoted at Tis. 179 1/2, Tis. 180, 179 1/2, Tis. 177, 177 1/2. Time shares dropped in sympathy and for December, sales have been made at Tis. 181, 180, 181, 181, Tis. 181, Tis. 181, 181, Tis. 180, 179, Tis. 178, 178, 179, Tis. 179, 178, 178.

Lands.—Shanghai have been sold at Tis. 115.

Cottons.—Ewos have again been sold at Tis. 25, but nothing has been done in other stocks.

Sugars.—Peraks are still offering at Tis. 60. Mining.—Wei-Hai-Wei Golds have been purchased at \$23 for 'ord.' 'Pref.' shares have had attention at \$104.

Tobaccos.—Sumatras have changed hands at Tis. 65 1/2 for cash. In Langkats there have been a small business done. Sales are reported at Tis. 295 for cash. February at Tis. 312, 310, 311, 311 1/2, Tis. 311, 311 1/2. April at Tis. 315.

FREIGHT

Messrs. Lamke & Rogge, writing on 3rd inst., state—The market has ruled very firm during the past fortnight, the chief feature having been a strong demand for tonnage on monthly terms, chiefly on Japanese account, emanating from the North, but also locally, and a large amount of business has come to pass at full rates. The demand has been principally running for prompt steamers, but chartering has also been done well forward, as far ahead as February delivery and a good deal more tonnage could easily be placed, but owners having raised their ideas so materially of late, further business is rendered rather difficult. Local Chinese tonnage, in face of the threatening scarcity of tonnage next spring, have also entered the market and picked up a few boats at high figures, but with no exclusions as to trade. Others, however, desirous of chartering for neutral trade only, have so far not come to terms, the reductions conceded by owners being so inadequate, that the boats would work out at very high figures, if employed in the Southern markets, Saigon, Bangkok, Philippines, Java, &c., and prospects in these directions are not sufficiently assured as yet to inspire intending charterers with sufficient confidence. The charters embodied in list of settlements work out at rates ranging from 8 1/2 to about 9 1/2 per ton and, as already mentioned, on this basis further business is quite practicable, but not at 10 1/2 which in some instances owners have been demanding. In face of the present political state of affairs, it is of course impossible to say how freight matters may shape themselves with the Baltic fleet drawing near, any releasing of steamers under Japanese colours is hardly to be thought of; but on the other hand, a continuous rush of tonnage from Europe to the East may cause the supply to exceed the demand, which so far has been the reverse.

Business tripwise has been of an insignificant character. As regards both Saigon and Bangkok we are out of season; grain has become scarce and dear at both ports and no revival of business can be looked for until next year. Quotations, Saigon to this, are quite nominal, whilst Bangkok to this, the rate stands at 3 1/2 cents per picul, inside the bar, but steamers have lately experienced great difficulty in filling.

Salmon/Philippines, a charter is reported at 31 cents per picul and there is further, though limited, demand to fill old contracts.

Java to this, except shipments for Refineries' account in mostly local Companies' boats, no outsiders have been taken up, sugar prices in Java having advanced so materially as to put a temporary stop to business.

Hence to Japan ports, a strong demand has once more been prevailing and a number of boats have been put on the berth at rates ranging from 25 cents to 32 cents per picul. The market closes a shade weaker, but outside steamers are so difficult to procure that business at lower rates would seem quite impracticable.

Anent Northern business, the Newchwang season is closed, but a strong demand now runs for steamers to load at Yangtze ports for Swatow and Canton and 25 carganderees per picul has been paid, the market closing slightly easier.

Coal freights have been well maintained, and up to \$1.30 per ton has been paid from Moji to this at which figure more tonnage might be placed.

From Karatsu to Manila a steamer has been booked at the fair rate of \$1.30 per ton. In other directions, no fresh business is reported.

Sail Freight.—No charters reported.

Sail-tonnage loading or to load.—None.

Disengaged.—Norw. 4m. bark Prince Robert 2,654 tons. British Anclite 1,700 tons.

Departures.—French Empereur Meridix 29th November for Sydney.

FORTNIGHTLY MARKET REPORT

Hongkong, 2nd December, 1904.

Cotton, Indian.—A good demand was noticed in the fortnight and prices ruled steady. Sales are reported of about 1,000 bales at \$31 to \$29 per picul. The unsold stock is about 900 bales.

Cotton, Chinese.—Sales are reported of about 500 bales at \$32 to \$30 per picul. The unsold stock is about 300 bales.

Yarn, Indian.—The Chinese dealers having received orders from the interior came forward and made purchases at last mail's prices. The importers were also eager sellers. Sales of about 7,000 bales are reported. The unsold stock is about 1,000 bales.

Yarn Local.—Sales are reported of about 500 bales at \$110 per bale.

Yarn, Japanese.—About 300 bales changed hands at \$110 per bale.

Opium, Malwa.—During the first portion of the fortnight ruled steady and sales are reported of about 25 chests at \$1,100 to \$1,130—old about 45 chests at \$1,100 to \$1,120, and oldest about 15 chests at \$1,120 to \$1,140, in all about 85 chests. Latterly, owing to the fiction between the Chinese dealers and the Opium Farmer market ruled quiet and no sales were reported. The unsold stock is about 325 chests.

Opium, Bengal.—Ruled weak, and sales are reported of Pains about 300 chests at \$1,180 to \$1,145. Benares about 60 chests at \$113 to \$110 per chest. The unsold stock is about 3,400 chests.

Opium, Persian.—Ruled steady and sales are reported of about 155 chests at \$870 to \$909 per picul. The stock is about 2,350 chests.

Miscellaneous Quotations—

Cawbar	115 to 160
Cloves	10 to 15
Sandalwood	28 to 30
Iron	309 to 650
Wax	30 to 34
Beans	4 to 20
Olibanum	4 to 5
Senna Leaves	15 to 17
Borax	15 to 17
Saltpetre	3 to 4
Calamagrostis	3 to 4
Vermilion	71 to 80

RAUB

Messrs. Benjamin, Kelly & Potts inform us that they have received the following telegram—

Raub Mines—3,500 tons 'ord' crushed for a yield of 435 ounces smelted gold.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE

London—Bank T.T.	107
Do. demand	110 1/2
Do. 4 months' sight	111 1/2
France—Bank T.T.	113 1/2
America—Bank T.T.	109 1/2
Germany—Bank T.T.	104 1/2
India T.T.	142 1/2
Singapore—Bank T.T.	143 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T.	171 1/2
Singapore—Bank T.T.	93 1/2
Java—Bank T.T.	Nominal

1 months' sight L/C.	111 1/2
6 months' sight L/C.	111 1/2
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York	47 1/2
1 months' sight do.	47 1/2
10 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne	111 1/2
1 months' sight Francs	243 1/2
6 months' sight	245 1/2
4 months' sight Germany	199
Bar Silver	27 1/2
Bank of England rate	1 1/2

OPIUM QUOTATIONS

To-day's quotations are as follows—

Malwa New	1,080 1/2
Old	1,140 1/2
Older	1,200 1/2
Oldest	1,280 1/2
China New	1,120 1/2
Benares New	1,092 1/2
Persian Paper	870 1/2

LOCAL AND GENERAL

THE Empress Dowager has presented a large photograph of the portrait by Miss Carl to each Legation.

GENERAL Kuropatkin is again trying to work round General Kuroki's right, and cut him off from Liaoyang.

Mr. Miller, U.S. Consul General at Newchwang, left Nagasaki for home by the *Mongolia* on the 21th ult.

THE *s.s. Cranley* now due from Durban will leave in a few days for Chefoo for her complement of coolies.

LIEUT. William Nicholson, of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps, has had his leave extended to the 31st January next.

MR. T. Ferguson has been appointed Acting Commissioner of Customs at Tientsin during Mr. Detring's absence on leave.

THE *s.s. Lathian* left Chinwanto on the 8th inst. for Durban, via Singapore, having 2,050 coolies on board for the South African mines.

H. E. the Governor has appointed Captain G. Elgood to be a member of the Woneing-chong and Queen's Recreation Grounds *vice* Captain Radford, resigned.

MR. O. V. Lanning, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. Shanghai, has been transferred to Tientsin. He will be greatly missed by the sporting fraternity at Shanghai.

THE fees (payable monthly) at Queen's College will be increased from the 1st February next, as follows—Classes I to III, \$42 per annum, Classes IV to VIII, \$24 per annum.

AMONG the arrivals by the *Sachsen* on Thursday was Dr. Francis Clark. He was met by Dr. Thomson. The genial M. O. H. looks remarkably fresh after his extended sojourn in Europe.

AMONG the passengers per the P. & O. *s.s. Bengal* arriving from home on Saturday was Lady Noel, wife of Admiral Sir Gerard Noel, of H.M.S. *Glory*. She was accompanied by Miss Noel.

THE *Cablenews* says that the United States will not import Chinese coolies into Panama to build the canal. We stated some time since that negotiations were in progress with the object of doing so.

A TOKIO wire of 2nd inst. reports that in the last assault on Port Arthur, there were a number of casualties among the Japanese officers, including Lieut-General Tsuchiya and Major-General Nakamura.

MR. R. Pescio has been appointed Commercial Delegate to the Italian Government in Hongkong and in that capacity will be pleased to supply any information required as to Italian commerce, exports, etc.

A CHINAMAN was before Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, at the Magistrate's court on Friday, who was wanted by the Chinese authorities at Kwong Hing for being implicated in an armed robbery there. The case was remanded for one week.

A EUROPEAN nurse aged 22, attached to the Russian army on the Yabao, walked into the Japanese lines on the 15th ult. It appeared that her lover, a Russian officer, is a prisoner in Japan, and she could not bear to be separated from him long.

ON Friday, on the Happy Valley, Police "A" team played a cricket match against a team of the Mercantile Marine officers. The Police made 112 runs for six wickets, Inspector Langley contributing 55, and Sergeant Clyde 32. The Mercantiles scored 78.

H. R. H. PRINCE Hsiao is evidently desirous of evading public recognition as, at the last moment, we understand he chartered a launch to take him to Macao instead of going by the *Beiyang*. He will proceed from there for a trip up the West River.

H. E. the Governor, Sir Matthew Nathan, K.C.M.G., accompanied by Captain E. Smith, A.D.C., and Hon. L. B. Lawrence, paid visits of inspection yesterday to the Harbour Office, and subsequently to the Sailors' Home. Later H. E. went over to watch the Regatta.

WE are informed from Peking that the Board of Commerce has instructed the Wei Wu Pao to inform the I. C. and the Customs Commissioners that the registration of trade-marks will not be postponed, and the work is to be proceeded with.—*Peking and Tientsin Times*.

It is notified in the *Gu-shih* under section 2 of the Sugar Convention Ordinance, 1904, that Russia, Denmark and the Argentine Republic have been notified by the permanent commission to be countries which grant bounties on the production or export of sugar.

THE wedding of Dr. Davenport, who is now practising in Canton, and Miss Ida Chao, who was for some time one of the nurses at the Foochow Native Hospital, will probably take place here next week. Rumour fixes the eventful day for Thursday, 1st instant.—*Foochow Echo*.

MR. J. W. Osborne, of the Kowloon Hotel, has presented a bat, to be suitably inscribed, and given to the member of the second eleven of the Kowloon Cricket Club making the best batting analysis this season. A similar presentation has been made to the first eleven by Mr. J. Logan, of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company.

AT about a quarter to eleven o'clock on Monday morning, an unknown Chinaman, who was a passenger by the *Chang Li* launch from Hongkong to Yantai, when nearing the Yaumati landing stage, suddenly jumped up, and threw himself overboard, sinking immediately, and as it is assumed, being drowned. The body has not been recovered.

TWO more of the armed robbers who by force and violence stole money from a woman in charge of lighter No. 18, in the waters of this Colony, under circumstances already recorded in these columns, have been arrested, and the arrest of the other two is momentarily expected. The four men were committed for trial at the next ensuing Criminal Sessions.

THE North Borneo Trading Company is doing a brisk business in sleepers just now, thereby giving employment to a considerable number of Chinese. The sleepers are of comphor wood, and are being shipped to Hongkong. Mr. Woodin is local manager in succession to Mr. Cosulich, who left for Europe some time ago, says the *North Borneo Herald*.

THE Nas nic Quadrille Club gave the second of their season's dances at the Alhambra Hall, on Saturday night, when another very enjoyable evening was spent, dancing being kept up with spirit till a late hour. After the function was over a meeting was held when the committee was considerably augmented. The next dance will, as at present arranged, take place on the 3rd prox.

THE Chinese Government has failed in the attempt to establish a Government Bank, owing to financial difficulties. It is therefore now intended to float loans at home and abroad. Taking advantage of this opportunity, the French Minister at Peking has informed the Foreign Department that French capitalists would be willing to take charge of the issue.—*Maitichi*.

THE *Shung-t'iao*, a Japanese paper published in Peking in the vernacular, has been circulating reports to the effect that the foreign ministers are about to urge the re-instatement of the Emperor and the consequent retirement of the Empress Dowager. There is, however, nothing in the story which, says the *Universal Gazette*, is circulated for some mischievous purpose.

MEMBERS of the R. A. O. B. had another enjoyable dance at their club rooms last evening, when between 60 and 70 couples whiled away a few pleasant hours. Senior Knight, J. H. Oxberry and Pimo Hyett were the M. C.s, and Mr. G. Sheffield supplied the music. The Vaude dance, which is now so much in vogue at home, was one of the features of the programme.

THE report of the N. Y. K. for the half-year ended on the 30th of September last shows a divisible balance of ¥1,437,162. It is proposed to put ¥71,540 to reserve, raising it to ¥2,059,056; pay ¥71,338 as directors' and auditors' fees; pay a dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum; and carry forward ¥974,264. The share capital is 21 million yen, and the book value of the fleet over 244 million yen.

THE Court of inquiry held at Kobe on the 18th ult. into the loss of the British steamer *Ohio*, 3,967 tons, off Chinnampo, found that her loss was caused by the Captain's misjudging the strength and direction of the tide, and that he did not do all he might have done to save his vessel; but it appreciated the difficulties in which he found himself, and held him "free from blame in connection with the total loss of his ship."

MR. R. D. Vanin, freight broker, applied on Monday for a summons against a certain person for stealing \$25 c. from him in 1900. Mr. Gompertz said it was a long time after the alleged crime, but he could not issue a summons on the mere verbal statement of complainant, and he advised him to submit a written application stating the facts, and the cause of the long delay in prosecuting the alleged thief. Mr. Vanin said he would do so.

AT daylight on the 29th ult. the Signal Sergeant on duty at Mount Faber discovered a large British steamer ashore off Alligator Island. This island consists of a small coral reef with a few mangrove trees on it, and is situated between the Raffles and Sultan Shoal Lightships. Later in the day it was ascertained that the vessel is the *Knight of St. George* and left Singapore at 2 a.m. to-day for Penang and Rangoon. Two lugs on the foremast have gone, but to render her assistance. It is not known what damage has been done.—*Strait Times*.

IN spite of the great pains taken by the Japanese to ensure a pro-Japanese Government in Korea, there is evidence, says the *Korea Daily News*, of the existence of a party, which is not pledged to Japan. How this comes within the scope of military affairs we do not know but the fact remains that General Haenawa has written to the government complaining that a strong Russian party still exists. Perhaps the Japanese still think that a complaint emanating from military headquarters will carry more weight than a diplomatic representation.

THREE events have occurred during the past year which go a long way towards restoring British prestige in China. These are the appointment of Major Nathan to the management of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company; the transfer of the Shanghai Docks to a British group of financiers; and the transfer of the Kowloon-Shanghai Railway to the British Chinese Corporation, which last far outweighs the other two in importance, says *Indian Engineer*. Our Indian contemporary has been a little too previous in regard to the sale of the docks in Shanghai owned by Messrs. Farnham, Boyd & Co., Ltd.

MUCH concern was felt amongst his friends and comrades when it was learned that Inspector Williamson, of Aberdeen station, had had a paralytic stroke, down his entire left side, rendering him limbless. He was removed to the Government Civil Hospital, where inquiries made on Tuesday, it was learned that he was in the same condition.

ON Sunday afternoon, about four o'clock, the salt junk *Hing Shing*, lying at Yaumati, was about to proceed to sea, and had her anchor up, when one of the *foots* on board, in hauling up the sail, was suddenly caught by the sail as it belled out in the wind, and knocked overboard. He immediately sank, and was not seen again. His body has not been recovered.

THE *Gazette* notifies that the King has been pleased to give unto Frederick Mayers, Esq., of the Imperial Chinese Maritime Customs Service, His Majesty's Royal licence and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the First Class of the Third Division of the Imperial Chinese Order of the Double Dragon, and to Hermann Dawson Gröbe, Esq., of His Majesty's Royal Customs Service, His Majesty's Royal licence and authority that he may accept and wear the Third Class of the Third Division of the same order conferred on them by His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China.

WE have to acknowledge, with thanks, from the offices of the publishers, the *South China Morning Post*, the first number of "The Victoria Recreation Club Magazine." It is issued with the object, not only of recording the progress of local sport, especially in connection with the V. R. C., but also of binding stronger together the individuals who form the Club, "to help preserve a high tone in all Club undertakings, so that no insinuating finger may be pointed at us." It is a well-written and well-printed little work which should be of practical use to all interested in local sport.

AT the Bankruptcy Court on Thursday, Sir Henry S. Berkeley presiding, Mr. Barlow applied that a receiving order might be made against the estate of Chan Kwai Tan and that the Official Receiver be appointed trustee. The order was granted. A similar order was made in the case of Lau Kuk Chow. It seemed that the creditors met in July last to consider a certain scheme of arrangement, but at a subsequent meeting it was decided to request the Court to grant a receiving order, making the Official Receiver trustee. Mr. Bruce Shepherd, who had come into the case, said this was the best thing to do.

MESSRS. James Macleod and Sons, of Glasgow, have forwarded to us a copy of "The Scottish Historical Review," which is a new series of "The Scottish Antiquary," established in 1886. Among the articles with which the publication deals are: archaeology, folklore, philology, and literature, as well as history. This October number, the first of a new volume, contains articles on the Celtic people, with three full-page heraldic designs; some sidelights on the history of Montrose; the homes of the Claverhouse; and much other matter that will be read with pleasure even by those who have no special interest in Scottish history. The title sounds dull; the contents are the contrary.

THE following returns of the average amount of bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong during the month ended 30th ult., as certified by the managers of the respective banks, are published in the *Gazette*.

Banks.	Average Amount.	Specie in Reserve.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.....	\$3,671,437	\$2,300,000
Hongkong and Shang- hai Banking Cor- poration.....	12,397,557	7,000,000
National Bank of China, Limited.....	354,816	150,000
Total.....	\$16,423,810	\$9,450,000